The Literary Digest

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

(Title Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.)

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers
New York and London

Vol. XXXVII., No. 3. Whole No. 952 NEW YORK, JULY 18, 1908 Price 10 Cents

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Classified Columns

SITUATIONS WANTED

A French Lady, of superior education, speaking several languages and an experienced traveller, possessing excellent American references of service extending over five years in one family, seeks a permanent situation with a society lady, or young girl of good family as reader or companion in America. Full particulars given and required. At liberty in September. Address
BOX 140, LITERARY DIGEST

ADVERTISEMENT WRITER would be glad to hear from anyone desiring the services of a high-priced man. I have samples of business-bringing advertisements, booklets and circulars which I should like to show, and I should also like to map out a selling campaign for your line and submit it on approval.
Address, 158, Literary Digest.

REAL ESTATE SALESMAN, experienced in selling farms, suburban residences and lots, seeks connection as sales manager with development concern having a meritorious proposition. Would prefer to work on liberal commission and can show an enviable record as to ability, integrity and salesmanship.
Organizer, Box 156, Literary Digest.

REPRESENTATIVE
Man, expert stenographer and typist with experience as private secretary to head of large corporation, and possessing the qualities necessary in a responsible post, seeks engagement with progressive man or firm.
BRAINS, 146 LITERARY DIGEST.

COLLEGE GRADUATE desires position on staff of small newspaper where there is room for a young man of ability. Had editorial experience on college paper.
S. K. J., Box 152, Literary Digest.

A PRACTICAL PRINTING FOREMAN, understanding all details of an up-to-date plant will be open for a contract on Oct. first. Box 154, Literary Digest.

YOUNG LADY of excellent education and family wishes a position as private secretary. Rapid stenographer, good penman. Address, Experience, 160, Literary Digest.

HELP WANTED

AGENTS.—Portrait 35c, Frames 15c. sheet pictures 1c, stereoscopes 25c, views 1c 30 days credit. Samples and Catalogue free.
CONSOLIDATED PORTRAIT CO.
230-15 W. Adams St., Chicago

LEARN to Write Advertisements by Mail. You can positively earn $25 to $100 per week. Send for FREE prospectus Page-Davis Co.
Dept. 31, 90 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

OFFICE EQUIPMENT

THE ADVERTISER has several slightly used hand-operated Burroughs Adding and Listing Machines for sale at a liberal discount from the price of a new machine. These machines are as good as new and will last a lifetime. They have been displaced by the latest style Burroughs Electric. I will be glad to quote prices on request.
"BURROUGHS"
7 Spitzer Arcade Toledo, Ohio.

Steel Filing-Cabinet, fire and dust-proof, secure, ornamental, spacious; for business and professional men, $35 to $95. Other supplies. Chamberlin & Co., 150 Nassau St. N.Y.

FOR THE HOME

LET ME SEND you a case of my Home Made Grape Juice, to the home or for your summer outing. Free to try. Express prepaid. Write for particulars. (Mrs.) MARY MORRISON, Kalamazoo St., Paw Paw, Mich.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

MANUFACTURERS!—RIPLEY, OHIO, offers good sites, cheap labor, low rental, liberal municipality, light taxes, transportation facilities over O. R. & C. Ry., water, fuel and power. Your opportunity. Write Chas. J. Finger, Mgr. Business Men's Club

MICA QUARRY
FOR SALE.
A good investment.
Box 21, Canaan, New Hampshire.

BUILD A $5,000 BUSINESS in two years. Let us start you in the collection business. No capital needed; big field. We teach secrets of collecting money; refer business to you. Write today for free pointers and new plan. AMERICAN COLLECTION SERVICE, 56 State, Detroit, Michigan.

OKLAHOMA INVESTMENTS
Do you wish land or city property, farm or city loans? Write to
J. C. FISHER, SHAWNEE, OKLA.
Real Estate and Loan Agent.

HONEST DOLLARS made easy in the real estate business. My new book tells you how. $1 brings it.
JAMES ALBERT TRACY, Sioux City, Iowa.

BONDS, MORTGAGES, Etc.

Before investing your money secure our list of First Farm Mortgage offerings netting 6%. Large or small amounts. E. J. LANDER & CO., Box 8, Grand Forks, N. D., or Security Bank Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

TIMBER INVESTMENT
Send 2 cents for illustrated booklet.
COLUMBIA LAND & TIMBER CO.
SPOKANE, WASH.

PATENTS AND ATTORNEYS

PATENTS SECURED or fee returned. Send sketch for free report as to patentability. GUIDE BOOK and WHAT TO INVENT, with valuable List of Inventions Wanted sent free. ONE MILLION DOLLARS offered for one invention; $16,000 for others. Patents secured by us advertised free in World's Progress; sample free. Evans Wilkens & Co., 849 "F," Washington.

PATENTS THAT PAY. PROTECT Your Idea! 2 Books free: "Fortunes in Patents—What and How to Invent"; 68-page Guide Book. Free search of the Pat. Off. records. E. E. VROOMAN, 1106 F St., Washington, D. C.

PATENTS that PROTECT—Our three books for inventors mailed on receipt of six cents Stamps. R. S. & A. B. LACEY, Rooms 18 to 28 Pacific Bldg., Washington, D. C. Established 1869.

PATENTS promptly obtained or no fee, and advertised at our expense. Wide awake inventors should write for booklet on "Patents That Pay."
D. SWIFT & CO., 7 & E, Washington, D. C.

AUTOMOBILES AND SPORTING GOODS

A REAL AUTOMOBILE BARGAIN. My 1907 Stearns machine is in perfect condition. It cost $5,450. The chassis alone cost $4,750. It is equipped with speedometer, search lights, Prest-O-Light tank, generator, slip cover top and in every way perfect. The first Literary Digest reader that will give me $2,500 can have it. Mr. B., CIRCLE MAGAZINE, 50 Madison Avenue, N. Y. City.

Classified Columns

LITERARY ASSISTANCE

TO AUTHORS seeking a publisher. We manufacture, publish and sell books direct for authors, thus eliminating all middlemen's profits. References; Nassau Bank, New York, also any of the large publishing houses. Firm of William G. Hewitt, 24-26 Vandewater Street, New York.

MSS. BOOKS WANTED. Works of new authors solicited. All sorts literary assistance; revision orations, lectures, etc. Literary Bureau, 303 Adelphi St., Brooklyn

LET US LOOK UP YOUR ANCESTORS. Correct records accurate data, reasonable rates. BUREAU OF RESEARCH
New Albany, Indiana.

PHOTOGRAPHY

EXPERT Photo. Finishing promptly by mail. Highest grade work, prices reasonable, enlargements and copies a specialty. Splendid agency proposition for ladies or gentlemen. 2 cts. for particulars. Robt. L. Johnston, 12 No. Main St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS

FOR SALE.—One second-hand set of ALDUS CLASSICS in good condition. (Registered No. 870) 12 vols., buckram, comprising "Novellino" by Masuccio; "Confessions" by Rousseau; "Heptameron" by Margaret of Navarre; "Tales and Novels" by LaFontaine; "Decameron" by Boccaccio, and "Rabelais" works. Price, $105 cash on delivery. Schools, 112 N. 8th St., Lebanon, Pa.

POST CARDS

LATEST POST CARD NOVELTY.
Election Candidates. Nothing else like it. Just copyrighted. Great seller. Intense interest in the two leading Presidential candidates. You turn the card and take your choice. The timeliest and catchiest picture postal. Write today. $1.00 per hundred. Send ten cents in stamps for six sample cards. R. E. L., Box 360-Harrison, New York.

Real Estate

Near NIAGARA FALLS, Canada

NINE-ROOM BRICK HOUSE and Brick Barn. Modern improvements in every respect. Water works, electric light, etc. Beautiful shade trees. Electric cars to Niagara Falls and other historical points every twenty minutes. Three-fifths acre, all kinds fruit, healthy climate. Beautiful drives in surrounding country. $5,000. Write C. H. HOWSE, 806 Arrott Bldg., Pittsburg, Pa.

Farms in New England

Illustrated circular free. Dept. 27, P. F. LELAND, 113 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass.

New Country Attracts Settlers—Merchants, farmers, fruit-growers, truck-gardeners and others are moving to the Winning West along the new transcontinental line in the Dakotas, Montana, Idaho and Washington. Maps and descriptive books FREE from F. A. MILLER, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, Chicago.

CALIFORNIA REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—Large tracts suitable for colonization: Extensive agricultural or grazing ranches. Fruit-Delta-Irrigated Lands. Orchards and Orange Groves. Correspondence invited. Commissions executed References.
The Anglo-American Corp'n
Mills Bldg., San Francisco

Tours and Travel

Fourteen Delightful Sea Shore Resorts
CENTER ABOUT
NEW LONDON, CONN.

Let us send you detailed information about them. It will give us pleasure to assist you in finding what you want.

NEW LONDON BUSINESS MEN'S ASSN.
33 Union St., New London, Conn.

HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE

Great swift observation steamers of steel and glass.
"Hendrick Hudson"
"New York" and "Albany"
Leave Desbrosses St., N.Y., 8:40, 9:40 A.M. (Mary Powell, 1:45 P.M.) Southbound, lv. Albany, 8:30 A.M. Sundays excepted.
General Office, Desbrosses St. Pier.

THE
COLLVER TOURS
(AWAY-FROM-THE-USUAL)
ROUND THE WORLD
JAPAN, TRANS-SIBERIA AND SOUTH AMERICA
424 Boylston Street Boston

AROUND the WORLD

A tour de luxe sailing westward October 6. Booklet.
H. W. DUNNING & CO.
102 Cong'l House, Boston, Mass.

Camping out through the
YELLOWSTONE PARK

"The Bryant Way." Delightful, inexpensive vacation trips. For Ladies and Gentlemen. Write for Illustrated Booklet.
ROBERT C. BRYANT, Monadnock Bldg., Chicago

"A picture of Washington, both informing and entertaining."—*Christian Intelligencer.*

WASHINGTON
Its Sights and Insights

By HARRIET EARHART MONROE

A chatty, entertaining guide to the National Capital, full of anecdote and unconventional description.

"This is an extraordinarily readable account of the great capital."—*Lutheran Observer*, Phila.

12mo, Cloth. 184 Pages of Text & 40 Pages of Inserted Illustrations.
Price, $1.00, net; by mail, $1.09.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., New York

CHARMING GLIMPSES OF A FASCINATING LAND

THINGS SEEN IN MOROCCO

By A. J. DAWSON

Author of "Daniel Whyte," "African Nights' Entertainment," "Hidden Manna," etc., etc.

A bundle of fascinating sketches, stories, jottings, impressions, and tributes from Morocco. The author combines intimate knowledge with the skill to impart and the imagination to vivify it. He reproduces the Oriental atmosphere admirably in this book.

"His vivid and realistic pictures of the Moor and his country can hardly fail to be largely read with profit and enlightenment by all who would know something of Morocco as it really is."—*Daily Telegraph.*

8vo, cloth, ornamental cover, 17 full-page illustrations. $2.50 net.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, NEW YORK

The Battle Creek Sanitarium

The world's foremost Health Resort in physiological and dietetic methods. 200 kinds of baths; large indoor and outdoor swimming pools, electricity, massage, Swedish movements, mechanical vibration, delicious unequaled health cuisine, trained nurses. Cool, breezy dining room on top floor. Luxurious modern appointments. Boating, riding, driving, golf, tennis, picnicing. Cool, bracing Michigan climate, 600 feet above sea level. The ideal place to rest, recuperate and build up permanent health. Beautiful Souvenir Portfolio FREE.
Box 74, BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

Clark's Cruises of the "Arabic" 16,000 tons

Feb. 4, Orient; Oct. 16, '09, Feb. 5, '10, Cruises Round the World. Fall Tours, '08, Round the World.
F. C. CLARK, Times Building, New York

THE MUSICAL CIRCLES OF PARIS AND VIENNA

The great masters and their methods are realistically pictured in "Your Loving Nell." The book is a series of letters depicting the experiences of an American woman, Mrs. Nelly Gore, who studied music abroad. 12mo, cloth, 231 pages, $1.00. Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York and London.

TO TRANSATLANTIC TOURISTS

"The Traveler's Handbook" is just what you will need. Full of hints. $1.00 net; by mail $1.10. Funk & Wagnalls Company, 44-60 East 23d Street, New York.

GET A COPY OF
Fun for "Smiling 'Round the World" Hot Days
Marshall P. Wilder's NEW BOOK

Just the book to keep you laughing.
Illustrated, 12mo, cloth, $1.50.
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, New York

Our readers are asked to mention THE LITERARY DIGEST when writing to advertisers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TOPICS OF THE DAY: PAGE
- Mr. Bryan's Third Nomination . . . 69
- How the Democratic Platform Is Received . . . 72
- Coaxing Prosperity . . . 73
- Mr. Taft's Campaign Machinery . . . 74
- Peary's Persistence . . . 75
- Murder as a Political Asset . . . 76

FOREIGN COMMENT:
- The Sick Persian Lion and His Friends . . . 77
- Is France Ready? . . . 78
- Castro Self-revealed . . . 79
- German and English Wealth . . . 80

SCIENCE AND INVENTION:
- An English Eulogy of Our Technical Training . . . 81
- A Heavy Gas . . . 81
- Beauty and Ugliness in Animals . . . 81
- How to Walk . . . 82

SCIENCE AND INVENTION *(Continued)* PAGE
- Handling Glass with Magnets . . . 83
- The Modern Search-light . . . 83
- Panama through British Eyes . . . 84

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD:
- The Smaller-city Problem . . . 86
- Religion of "Sensible Americans" . . . 86
- Battle with "Atheistic" Schools in France . . . 87
- Our Relations to Primitive Christianity . . . 87
- Professional Ethics of Lawyers . . . 88

LETTERS AND ART:
- "Uncle Remus" . . . 89
- Eastern Ideas of Biography . . . 90
- Confidence in the Future of Simplified Spelling . . . 90
- To Commemorate Milton . . . 91
- The Terrorist in Russian Fiction . . . 92

MISCELLANEOUS . . . 93-98

Paul Anthony, Christian

By HIRAM W. HAYES

A brilliant novel dealing with the greatest religious question of the age; skilfully weaving through adventure, romance and helpfulness the practical workings of

Christian Healing

While the work is pure fiction, it is, as the author says, "written with a purpose," and the story is so simply and dramatically told that it not only succeeds in its purpose but also succeeds in stamping the author as a writer of the very highest order of fiction.

415 pages. Price, $1.50, postpaid

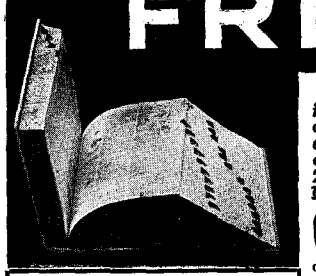
REID PUBLISHING COMPANY
30 Huntington Ave., Boston

Study Languages at your Home!

We give complete correspondence courses in German, French, Spanish and Italian—also Latin and Greek, prepared by well-known linguists. We guarantee satisfaction. Rates especially reasonable. Write to-day for Catalogue D, giving full information regarding each course and easy payment plan.

The Language Correspondence Schools
162 Boylston Street, - - Boston, Mass.

Examine this 1908 Dictionary FREE without Deposit or Expense.



—2,205 pages. —222,984 words defined.
—thousands of new words not found in any other dictionary.
—2,531 illustrations. —202 in color.
—63 colored maps.
—bound in full law sheep.
—leather-tipped thumb indexes.
—all edges handsomely mottled.
—11¾ inches in height.
—8⅝ inches in width.
—5 1-16 inches in thickness.
—12½ pounds in weight.
—dictionary of authors and their works.
—dictionary of noted names of fiction.
—dictionary of foreign words and phrases.
—pronouncing dictionary of scriptural names.
—pronouncing dictionary of Greek and Latin names.
—pronouncing dictionary of biography.
—full list of Roosevelt "new" spellings.
—treatise on faulty diction.
—gazetteer and complete atlas of world.

The first one-volume dictionary in **more than eighteen years** which is *not* a reprint or a mere revision. An *absolutely* **new** *dictionary from* cover to cover. Not the work of any single man, but the combined effort of 150 eminent scholars—each an authority in his line. And the only dictionary anywhere, which contains under one index, from A to Z, without supplement, the thousands of new words with which the language has been enriched during the past eighteen years.

CLARKSON'S STANDARD AMERICAN DICTIONARY

cost more to compile than any other dictionary which has ever been produced. It is purely an American dictionary, representing the ripest experience of acknowledged leaders in education, business, the arts and the sciences. One single page of Clarkson's Standard American Dictionary (page 1089) contains thirty-six words not to be found in any other one-volume dictionary. And many pages have from six to thirty new, exclusive words and definitions which have recently come into common use. This 2,205-page book, with its 2,500 illustrations, is bound in full law sheep, thumb indexed, and has a double spring back, opening perfectly flat. In vocabulary, in arrangement, in pronunciation, in definition, in appendix, in synonymes and etymologies—and in handsomeness, durability, clearness and readability of print—Clarkson's Standard American Dictionary excells all other dictionaries—no matter what their pretensions or what their cost. It excells all other dictionaries of today as Webster's latest work—published at his death 65 years ago—excelled all dictionaries at that time.

This dictionary is in reality a great home college. With it at hand you can become a master of perfect English without apparent effort. But in buying a dictionary, be sure to get the best. No matter which of the old dictionaries you have, remember that it is outdated by at least eighteen years by this one. No up-to-date, intelligent family can get along without this new and absolutely unabridged dictionary.

SENT FREE FOR EXAMINATION

Later, when this dictionary is sold in the ordinary way through jobbers and wholesalers and book dealers, its price will have to be $12.00. **But for introductory purposes the first 1908 edition will be sold at a direct-to-you price of only $7.75.** At this low figure we cannot afford big advertisements to tell you all the facts about its size and excellence, so we make this offer: Let us send you the dictionary—express and every charge prepaid; keep it five days; compare it with any dictionary—International—Century—Standard—Webster. Then, if after five days' examination, you are not satisfied that it is the best—simply send it back at our expense. Otherwise remit the $7.75.

Don't wait, or you may lose this low-price opportunity. Write today and say "I accept your free examination offer in 'Literary Digest'." Address—

DAVID B. CLARKSON COMPANY, 338 Wabash Ave., Chicago

CORRECTNESS OF SPEECH

Get "A Desk-Book of Errors in English" By F. H. VIZETELLY. Price, 75c; by mail 83c. Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York

IS HALF THE BATTLE

WHAT DID JEFFERSON SAY?

Pretty hard to tell nowadays unless you have some authoritative, handy guide to his utterances. "The Jeffersonian Cyclopedia" is the most useful and authentic work. It not only tells what he said, but why, when and where, all arranged in a time-saving way. Let us tell you about this important work.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, New York and London.

SEX EQUALITY

By EMMETT DENSMORE, M.D. The theories advanced are based on the teachings of Darwin and Spencer, as well as on those of the latest and foremost supporters of the doctrine of evolution.

CONTENTS—I.—INTRODUCTORY. II.—SEX EVOLUTION AND SEXUAL CHARACTERS. III.—SEXUAL DIFFERENCES AND WOMAN'S DEVELOPMENT. IV.—WOMAN'S POWER AND WORK. V.—SUPERFICIAL VIEWS OF WOMAN'S PLACE IN NATURE. VI.—A WOMAN'S VOICE. VII.—LELAND'S AND CARPENTER'S VIEWS. VIII.—A DARWINIAN SOLUTION—PROFESSOR THOMAS'S SEX AND SOCIETY. IX.—THE FORCE OF HEREDITY—WOMEN IN POLITICS. X.—COEDUCATION AND WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE. XI.—WOMAN IN BUSINESS AND THE PROFESSIONS. XII.—HERBERT SPENCER ON WOMAN'S DEVELOPMENT. XIII.—MARRIAGE AND MATEHOOD. XIV.—THE FUTURE OF WOMAN—ETERNAL JUSTICE.

"This is an able argument for enlarged opportunity for the physical, mental, and moral development of woman. In addition to his own historical researches and physiological observations, Dr. Densmore devotes space to the writings of others upon the subject, such as Leland, Carpenter, Gilman, Thomas, Darwin, Spencer, etc."—*Kansas City Star.*

12mo, Cloth, illustrated, Price, $1.50 net; by mail, $1.68. **FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY,** 44-60 East 23d Street, New York

HOW TO SPEAK IN PUBLIC

By GRENVILLE KLEISER
Formerly Instructor in Elocution and Public Speaking in Yale Divinity School.

A COMPLETE elocutionary manual for students, teachers, business men, lawyers, clergymen, politicians, clubs, debating societies, and, in fact, every one interested in the art of public speaking. **A Complete Course of Study Free With Each Book.** Cloth, 543 pages, $1.25; by mail, $1.40.

Most Highly Endorsed by Public Men Everywhere.

HON. ALBERT J. BEVERIDGE: "It is admirable and practical instruction in the technique of speaking, and I congratulate you upon your thorough work."

OTIS SKINNER, the Famous Tragedian, says: "It covers the ground very thoroughly, and is a distinct advance on any similar work that I remember."

JOHN W. WETZEL, Instructor in Public Speaking, Yale University, says: "Admirable for those who are interested in becoming better speakers."

HON. JOSEPH H. CHOATE, New York, says: "Many useful suggestions in it."

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, - - - 44-60 East 23d Street, New York

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

TO OUR READERS SEEKING A SUITABLE SCHOOL for their sons and daughters a careful perusal, next week, of our

Annual Educational Number Issue of July Twenty-fifth

should prove of practical assistance in making the right choice. This issue will contain a series of articles on live educational topics, and the announcements of the leading high-grade private schools. We believe it will be helpful to you because:

FIRST: The **articles** which will appear under the title "In the Educational World" will illumine many points relating to the all-important question—which school?

SECOND: The **quality** of the schools using our advertising columns is representative of the best American Educational Institutions. Naturally only the schools of high standard appeal to our readers, whom we know by statistics to be accustomed to special educational advantages.

THIRD: In **quantity** the number of school announcements which will appear in this issue is sufficiently large to allow you a wide range of choice in the matter of location, tuition-fees, etc.

FOURTH: In **variety** these schools provide individual training and adaptability for students of widely different temperament.

By investigating and weighing the merits of these institutions we believe you will secure ultimate satisfaction. We suggest, therefore, that you write to the schools, stating your particular requirements and asking for catalogs and detailed information, which will be gladly mailed upon request.

The Literary Digest

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

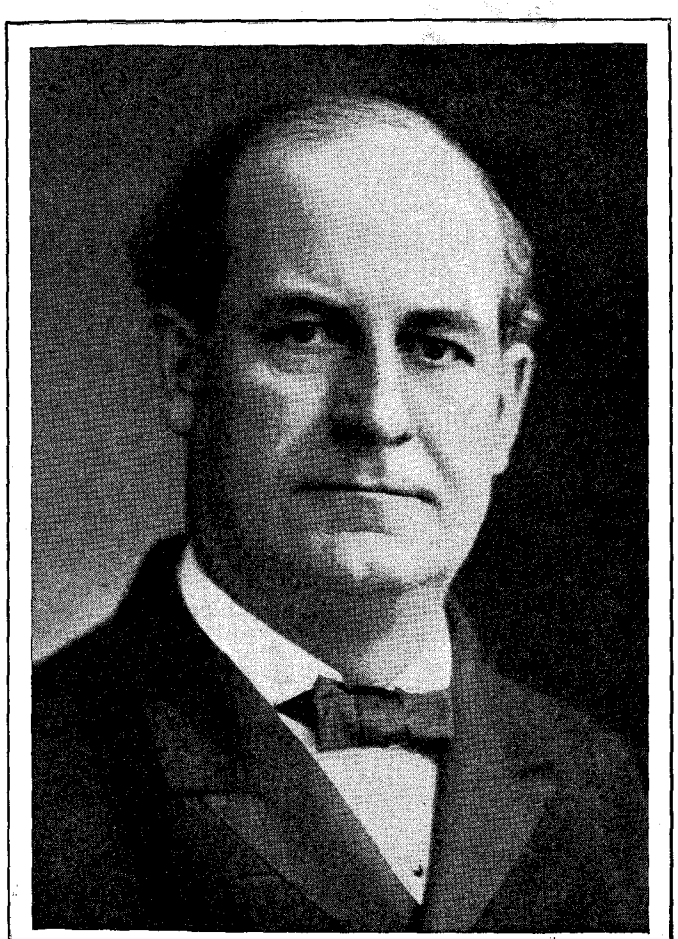
Published by Funk & Wagnalls Company (Isaac K. Funk, Pres., Adam W. Wagnalls, Vice-Pres. and Treas., Robert Scott, Sec'y), 44-60 E. 23d St., New York

VOL. XXXVII., NO. 3 NEW YORK, JULY 18, 1908 WHOLE NUMBER, 952

TOPICS OF THE DAY

MR. BRYAN'S THIRD NOMINATION

JUDGING by the tumult of applause which swept the delegates to their feet at the first public mention of his name before the Denver Convention, the overwhelming margin by which the nomination went to him on the first ballot, and the tone of the subsequent newspaper comment, Mr. Bryan's popularity is to-day apparently undiminished in spite of his failures to lead his party to victory in 1896 and 1900. In fact, a number of Democratic papers which did not support him in his previous campaigns have now fallen in behind his banner. Among these are the Philadelphia *Record*—prompted by zeal for the cause of tariff reform—the Utica *Observer*, the Vicksburg *Herald*, and *The News-Scimitar*, of Memphis, Tenn. "He has built up a personal following unparalleled for one with a record of nothing but defeat, and with no patronage to strengthen his control," remarks *The Wall Street Journal* (Fin.); and the New York *Tribune*, the leading Republican organ, admits that he "undoubtedly owes his nomination to the support of the great mass of the Democratic voters," and that "he is obviously stronger as a vote-getter than any other Democratic nominee would be this year who owed his selection to conservative influences." Republicans, it adds, "will do well not to consider the campaign of 1908 a walk-over."



Copyrighted, 1908, by Davis & Eickemeyer.

WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN.

For a view of the situation at a longer range, which serves to eliminate confusing details, it is interesting to glance at the comment of the English press. According to cabled dispatches many papers share the impression of the London *Chronicle* that Mr. Bryan's policies are so like President Roosevelt's that the contest resolves itself into the question merely whether Mr. Bryan or Mr. Taft shall be entrusted with their execution. The London *Times* thinks it unlikely that Mr. Bryan will go to the White House, but admits that "he is a personality and a real power among his own people, and the bulk of the party will fight strenuously for his success."

Altho Tammany Leader Charles F. Murphy asserts that the New York Democracy "will give a sincere, united, and, I believe, most effective support" to the Denver ticket and platform, and altho Democratic State Chairman William J. Conners "would not be surprized if Bryan were elected by as big an electoral vote as Roosevelt received four years ago," yet New York, to judge by her press, remains "the enemy's country." "The Democrats will now resume their accustomed occupation of electing a Republican President," remarks Col. George Harvey, editor of *Harper's Weekly* and *The North American Review*. The New York *Times* (Dem.), *World* (Dem.), *Sun* (Ind.), *Evening Post* (Ind.), and Hearst's *American* and *Evening Journal* are all hostile to Bryan, and the Brooklyn *Eagle* (Dem.) asserts that his defeat "is called for by considerations of duty to the Republic." A dispatch from Oyster Bay states that "the President has received numerous communications from old-time Democrats announcing their intention of supporting Mr. Taft"; and from New Jersey—which at the Convention cast all its votes for Judge Gray—comes word that two Demoratic Congressmen, Eugene W. Leake and Le Gage Pratt, have bolted the Bryan ticket. On the other hand, the Trenton (N. J.) *True American*, a Democratic paper which once bolted Bryan, announces that it will support him in this campaign. And according to the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* (Ind.) many Pennsylvania Democrats

TERMS: $3 a year, in advance; four months, $1; single copy, 10 cents; postage to Canada 85 cents a year, other foreign postage $1.50 a year. **RECEIPT** of payment is shown in about two weeks by date on address label; subscription including the month named. Instructions for **RENEWAL, DISCONTINUANCE, or CHANGE OF ADDRESS** should be sent **two weeks** before the date they are to go into effect. ***Both old and new addresses*** must always be given. **DISCONTINUANCE:** We find that many of our subscribers prefer not to have their subscriptions interrupted and their files broken in case they fail to remit before expiration. Nevertheless, it is not assumed that continuous service is desired, but subscribers are expected to notify us with reasonable promptness to stop if the paper is no longer required. **PRESENTATION COPIES:** Many persons subscribe for friends, intending that the paper shall stop at the end of the year. If instructions are given to this effect, they will receive attention at the proper time.

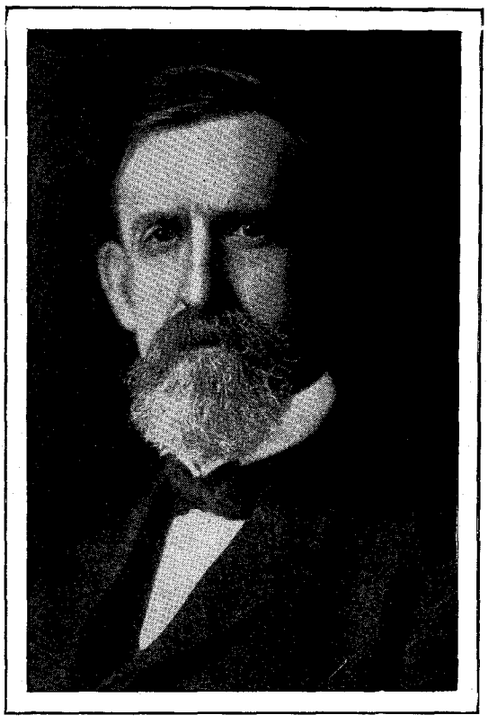
Published weekly by Funk & Wagnalls Company, 44-60 East Twenty-third street, New York, and Salisbury Square, London, E. C.

Entered at the New York Post-office as Second-class Matter.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

have been won over to Bryan by his attack upon Colonel Guffey, who controls the Pennsylvania Democratic machine.

An amusing sequel to the nomination is the scramble for seats on the band-wagon by certain Democratic papers which have hitherto been eloquent on the subject of Mr. Bryan's unfitness as a candidate. As a Republican paper puts it, "it is better in their opinion to ride as exhibits than to get sore feet tramping to the terminus." When Colonel Watterson, foreseeing the outcome weeks in advance, enlisted, with his Louisville *Courier-Journal*, in the Bryan ranks, he had to endure the jests of some of his brother editors, among them those of Colonel Hemphill, of the Charleston (S. C.) *News and Courier*, who has since followed suit. When Colonel Hemphill saw that Bryan's nomination was inevitable he unbosomed himself in the following editorial statement: "We do not know, of course, what others may do, but as for us and our house we shall take the seats reserved for us in the front row on the right of our peerless driver, in spite of the prophecy that 'if the blind lead the blind both shall fall into the ditch.'"



JOHN WORTH KERN.

The nomination of Mr. Kern, an Indiana man, as Vice-President is interpreted by many observers as a sign that Bryan intends to concentrate his forces upon the Middle West and West during the coming campaign.

Special interest attaches to the attitude of Mr. Hearst's papers, as it is not many days since Mr. Bryan's *Commoner* said a good word for Hearst as a reformer and hinted that the Democratic ticket would have his support this year. By way of reply comes a Hearst editorial which seems to indicate that the Independence party will itself put a candidate in the field, and which says of Mr. Bryan's nomination:

"We have lost confidence in the Democratic party, as millions of other Democrats have done. We can not see in this nomination any hope. We are bound to add, with regret, that we have lost confidence also in William J. Bryan, who by well-manipulated boss-ship has compelled this nomination."

The Brooklyn *Eagle* (Dem.) devoutly hopes that Hearst will run as the Independence party's candidate, because thereby certain votes will be diverted from the Nebraskan.

Among the Democratic papers outside of New York which remain anti-Bryan are the Detroit *Free Press*, the Manchester (N. H.) *Union*, and the Chattanooga *Times*. The latter "can not support Mr. Bryan in his ambition," and thinks that while the people find his personality attractive "the majority have little or no confidence in the soundness of his business judgment or the permanency of his political opinions." The New York *Times* (Dem.), referring to the fact that at the Denver Convention some superstitious hand stopt the clock just before midnight of Thursday to avert the evil omen of a Friday nomination, remarks: "The march of time can not be thus easily arrested by a Populist hand, but Mr. Bryan has stopt the Democratic party and turned its face to the rear." It admits, however, that "it would be inexcusable folly to underrate Mr. Bryan's strength," and adds despondently:

"Under the incessant agitations of Mr. Roosevelt public opinion has been roiled and muddied until from its disturbed depths all sorts of strange things have come to the surface. Years would hardly clarify it, and it can not be expected to become less turbid in a campaign in which Mr. Bryan is at work."

That Bryan will prove stronger at the polls than ever before is the prediction of a number of independent papers. Says the Indiana *News* (Ind.) in support of this opinion:

"WE COME NOT HERE TO PRAISE BRYAN, BUT TO BURY HIM."
—Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal*.

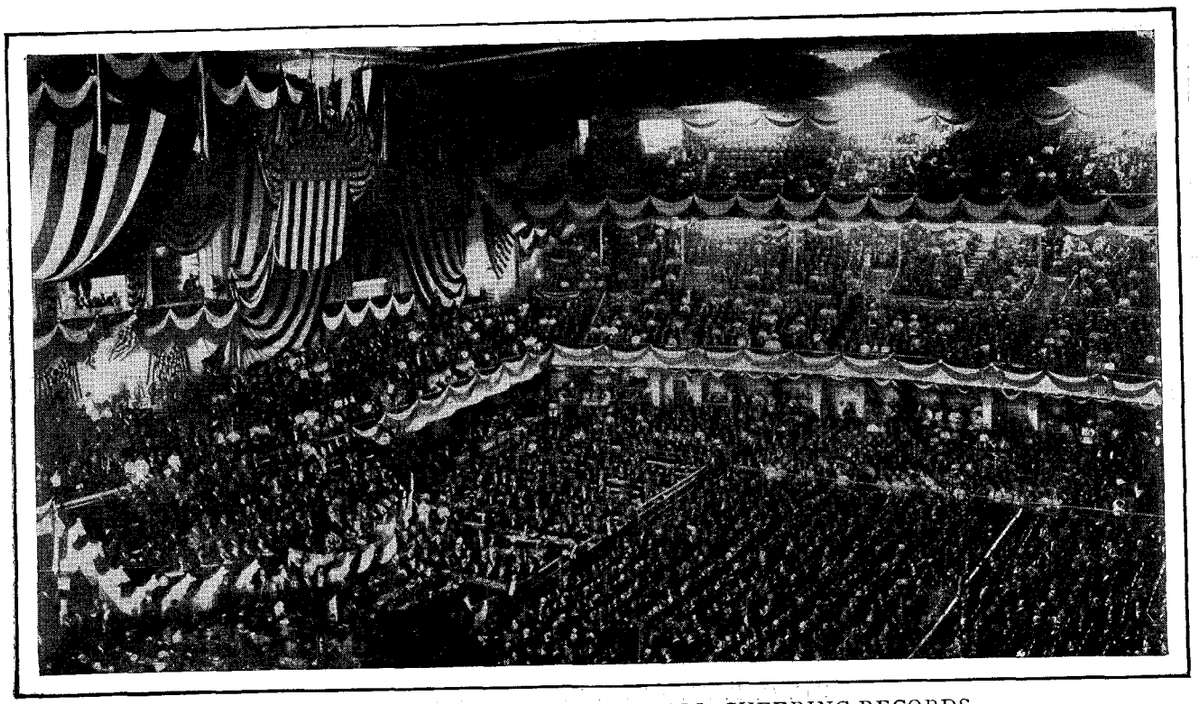
NO BIG STICK— BUT THEN BRYAN FILLS THE PART PRETTY WELL HIMSELF
BILLS BROTHER CHARLIE
WHAT BILL SAYS
BILL'S STEAM ROLLER
NOMINATION

THE COMPLETE OUTFIT IN DUPLICATE.

TAFT—"Blamed if he hasn't a brother Charlie, too. Well, this is no handicap race, at any rate."
—Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal*.

DENVER SKETCHES.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



THE CONVENTION WHICH BROKE ALL CHEERING-RECORDS.

At Chicago the galleries cheered President Roosevelt's name for 49 minutes, while at Denver the delegates themselves maintained a tumult of applause for Mr. Bryan which continued for 87 minutes.

"It is certain that the old Bryan scare has largely passed away. He will this year be voted for by thousands of men who twelve years ago would as soon have voted for Haywood. Many men saw in the Republican Convention what they believed to be evidence of a retreat. To these the Democratic candidate and the Democratic platform will make a powerful appeal."

One can well afford to await the developments of the next few weeks with an open mind, suggests the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.), and the Washington *Herald* thinks that "the Republican party will have a fight on its hands that will tax its resources to the very limit." Bryan's third nomination, says the New York *Evening Post* (Dem.), "is, in any aspect, a momentous thing," which "testifies to pervasive political influences which it would be folly to ignore." To quote further:

"Bryan is not to be disposed of by calling him a charlatan and adventurer. He has not lifted himself by his own boot-straps. He has been borne aloft by a great wave of discontent and desire for radical changes, which has swept over large parts of the country. . . . . .

"No intelligent survey of the nation's defenses against Bryanism can blink the truth that they have been greatly weakened during the past four years. A party that has appropriated Bryan's ideas can not, with good effect, attack his person."

The Republican press are inclined to agree that Mr. Bryan's candidacy is not to be regarded lightly. "He is a marvelous and dangerous man," exclaims the Brooklyn *Times* (Rep.), and the New York *Evening Mail* (Rep.) considers him the strongest man the Democrats could have named. Says *The Globe* (Rep.) of the same city:

"The difference between the two parties is amply typified by the two candidates. One is voluble, unstable, untried in any practical way; a professional-stirrer up of discord. The other is steady, experienced, sane, and eminently fair-minded. A fair estimate of Bryan and a fair estimate of Taft bring home the fact that in spite of bridging platforms there is a great gulf between the two candidates."

On the whole, as an independent paper observes, the anti-Bryan press have so far given no indication of the zest and vigor displayed in 1896, or even in 1900.

Among Southern Democratic papers which are supporting Bryan are the Atlanta *Constitution*, the Savannah *Press*, the Memphis *Commercial-Appeal*, the New Orleans *Times-Democrat*, the New Orleans *Picayune*—which accepts him "on the announcement that he has abandoned the silver standard of fifty-cent dollars and regards the government ownership of railways as too radical"—the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, the Frankfort *State Journal*, the Richmond *News-Leader*, the Richmond *Times-Dispatch*, the Roanoke *World*, the Wheeling *Register*, the Parkersburg *Sentinel*, the Jackson *Clarion-Ledger*, the Wilmington *Star*, the Columbia *State*, the Tampa *Tribune*, the Pensacola *Journal*, the Beaumont *Enterprise*, the Houston *Post*, and the Baltimore *News*.

Mr. Bryan's choice of John Worth Kern, of Indiana, for his running mate is said to emphasize the shifting of the center of gravity of the Democratic party to the West. Says *The Wall Street Journal* on this subject:

"It is there that the Bryan strength has been consolidated. The votes of the 'solid South' are always useful, but where their opinions were not echoes they carried no weight. The Democrats of New York, New Jersey, and New England are shrewdly suspected of conceding the chosen candidate enough rope to hang himself. The Empire State no longer dominates. This is a marked new development of sectinalis m, establishing a new line of cleavage between the East and the Middle and Farther West. Probably more of the future of this country lies in that than in the merely ephemeral incidents of the platform or the candidate himself."

Prior to his nomination Mr. Kern was practically unknown outside of his own State. He was twice candidate for the Governorship of Indiana, and was defeated both times. In his case, as in Mr. Sherman's, geography was the principal factor in his nomination, remarks one New-York paper, while another adds that "if Mr. Bryan is satisfied, no one else will complain." In Mr. Kern's own State, however, the event is received with more enthusiasm. The Convention "could have done no one thing to send a greater thrill of delight throughout Indianapolis and Indiana than it did when it nominated John Worth Kern," asserts the Indianapolis *Star* (Ind.).

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"WE POINT WITH PRIDE TO THE FACT THAT AT LAST WE HAVE MADE HIM FIND THE BOTTOM OF HIS POCKET."
—De Mar in the Philadelphia *Record.*

PUFFING IT UP TO ITS NORMAL SIZE.
—Porter in the New Orleans *Times-Democrat.*

THE G. O. P. AND THE TREASURY DEFICIT.

HOW THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM IS RECEIVED

IT is remarked by the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* (Ind.) that Denver has beaten the record of Chicago not only in the sustained duration of the shouting, but in the unprecedented length and scope of the platform. About the only things not included in it, according to the New York *Tribune* (Rep.), are "Mr. Bryan's happy thoughts in the way of new issues suggested to the world in the last two years." But other and older issues associated with Mr. Bryan's name are equally conspicuous by their absence. Thus the New York *World* (Dem.)—which in spite of its position as leader of the pre-Convention fight against Bryan has a good word to say for the platform—comments on the fact that "there is not one word in the Denver platform about either the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1," or "bimetalism with or without the consent of other nations." The platform does not mention the government ownership of railroads, nor the initiative and referendum, nor does it contain one word against the United States Supreme Court. Having pointed out these facts *The World* admits that Mr. Bryan and the Committee on Resolutions are "entitled to great credit for a definition of party policies which contains so much that is good and avoids so many of the disastrous blunders of the past."

The New York *Times* (Dem.), *Press* (Rep.), and *Herald* (Ind.) all agree that it is a platform upon which Mr. Roosevelt would feel almost as much at home as Mr. Bryan. *The Press* admits that it is "one of the most skilful the Democracy ever has devised to present to the American people," while *The Herald* remarks that its author had the advantage of studying for several weeks the essay of his rival.

The Parkersburg, W. Va., *Sentinel* (Dem.) thinks that "the platform, with its few vagaries, is not antagonistic to the best interest of the whole people," while *The News* (Dem.) of Canton, Ohio, hails it as "the best that the Democratic party has ever adopted." *The Enterprise* (Dem.) of Beaumont, Tex., is almost as enthusiastic, while the Boisé *Capital News* (Ind.) proclaims that it will support Bryan because it likes the Democratic platform so well. The New York *Journal of Commerce* (Fin.), however, complains that it touches superficially upon every subject which might attract votes, "regardless of whether there was anything to be done about it or not." Some other papers find that the really important issues are obscured by the length of the document and the number of topics with which it deals. But the result of a canvass of the Democratic leaders by a *Journal* reporter before they left Denver seems to indicate that the tariff, the trusts, the guaranty of bank deposits, railroad regulation, and the labor and injunction plank will be the most prominent issues. As to the last, Mr. Gompers —who found no comfort at Chicago—says he is immensely pleased with it, and will enlist his Federation of Labor in Bryan's cause in consequence. The plank reads in part:

"Experience has proven the necessity of the modification of the present law relating to injunction, and we reiterate the pledge of our national platforms of 1896 and 1904 in favor of the measure which passed the United States Senate in 1896, but which a Republican Congress has ever since refused to enact, relating to contempts in Federal courts and providing for trial by jury in cases of indirect contempt. . . . . .

"The expanding organization of industry makes it essential that there should be no abridgment of the right of wage-earners and producers to organize for the protection of wages and the improvement of labor conditions, to the end that such labor organizations and their members should not be regarded as illegal combinations in the restraint of trade."

The platform would restore the tariff to a revenue basis, and it points out that "the people can not safely entrust the execution of this important work to a party which is so deeply obligated to the highly protected interests as is the Republican party."

It favors the "vigorous enforcement of the criminal law against guilty trust magnates and officials," and demands new corporation-controlling legislation along the following lines:

"First, a law preventing a duplication of directors among competing corporations; second, a license system which will, without abridging the right of each State to create corporations or its right to regulate as it will foreign corporations doing business within its limits, make it necessary for a manufacturing or trading corporation engaged in interstate commerce to take out a Federal license before it shall be permitted to control as much as 25 per cent. of the product in which it deals, the license to protect the public from watered stock and to prohibit the control by such corporations of more than 50 per cent. of the total amount of any product consumed in the United States, and, third, a law compelling such licensed corporations to sell to all purchasers in all parts of the country on the same terms after making due allowance for the cost of transportation."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

COAXING PROSPERITY

PROSPERITY associations, reemployment days, and other organized efforts to accelerate the country's industrial and financial recovery do not escape the suspicion of an ulterior political motive which so readily attaches itself to any movement in a Presidential year. As one paper puts it, "prosperity has taken to itself wings and flown away, but is to be ordered back for campaign purposes."

In somewhat the same vein is the comment of the Democratic press upon Secretary Cortelyou's explanation that the $60,000,000 deficit shown by the Treasury reports for the fiscal year just closed is apparent rather than real, being due to an antiquated and misleading system of bookkeeping. Less cynical observers, however, note with satisfaction that the New-York banks are showing the highest surplus reserve for many years; that the Department of Agriculture reports the crop outlook better than it has ever been before at this time of year; that the railroads are reemploying men by the thousands, and that commercial activities are increasing.

No less an authority than Mr. Morgan has declared the future for finance and industry in the United States "very bright." A number of encouraging news items for the present month are grouped together in the following sentences from the St. Paul *Pioneer Press*:

"Announcements were made on the first of the month that the Illinois Central will put 8,000 men to work, principally on construction and improvements. The Santa Fé opened its shops with a full force, giving employment to 3,500 men who had been out since the retrenchment began. The Missouri, Kansas & Texas took 1,000 men back into its shops. The Pennsylvania opened its Altoona and Pittsburg shops. The Mobile & Ohio restored the cut it had made in office salaries, and the Southern Railway abandoned its plans for a reduction in wages."

Likewise J. W. Van Cleave, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, in reviewing the industrial conditions in *American Industries*, finds reason for gratulation. He says in part:

"'Reemployment days' are becoming general. St. Louis had one on June 1, when fifteen thousand idle persons were put to work. On a far larger scale the Pittsburg district had one on July 6, when every plant of the United States Steel Corporation, the largest concern in the world in its field, resumed operations. The other shops of that corporation all over the country will, it is expected, all be running by August 1. All the independent steel concerns in the Pittsburg district, it is announced, will be at work with a full force by the first week in August."

The San-Francisco *Call* believes that "the marked improvement in business conditions is due to a prospect of a great crop this year." And the New York *Tribune* estimates that "the value of the country's farm products of 1908 will reach the $8,000,000,000 mark; adding: "This will leave all records far behind. It will be more than double the value of the farm yield of 1900, which was $3,764,000,000. Big crops have always heretofore meant good times for the country, and they will mean the same this year."

The New-York *Evening Post*, however, altho acknowledging "a certain improvement already visible" in the industrial world, grows suspicious of so much organized effort to stimulate recovery. We read:

"One can not hear the talk of those deep in Republican counsels without becoming aware that a plan of this sort enters into all their political reckonings. Ask them what are the signs on the horizon of politics, and their answer is: 'Just now, of course, the party outlook is dark. With all these men out of work, the railroad business bad, so many manufacturers either shut down or running on part time, we are not sure of anything. If the election were to be held to-morrow, we should expect a jolly good licking. But all this is going to be radically changed before September is over. It has just *got* to be. The mills will be open, prices will go up, stocks will boom. We will attend to that. The party needs it, and is bound to have it. You will see.'

"The theory is one of engaging simplicity. Money is now abundant and cheap. The railroads can borrow all they need. Banks are still a little cautious about lending to merchants and contractors and manufacturing concerns, but, when the time comes, the golden rills will be set flowing in those directions, too, and then the Republican wilderness will blossom as the rose. Positive orders will issue to the timid or reluctant. 'We have provided you the money, haven't we? Then use it to make employment and to create at least a semblance of good times, and we'll ask no other campaign contribution from you this year.'

"If the scheme works, the Republican party will not be so shrinking as not to step forward and claim all the credit, again reminding the intelligent voter that, if he wants a chicken in the pot, or forty acres and a cow, he knows how to cast his ballot so as to have all those things added unto him."

WOLF AT THE DOOR—"I never could stand factory smoke."
—Rogers in the New York *Herald*.

HOORAY!
—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

SPEEDING THE PARTING GUEST.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

MR. TAFT'S CAMPAIGN MACHINERY

THE choice of Frank H. Hitchcock and George R. Sheldon as chairman and treasurer of the Republican National Committee is received with general satisfaction by the Republican press, Mr. Hitchcock's alleged high-handedness in the treatment of contesting delegations at Chicago being apparently forgiven and forgotten by "the allies"; while the taunt of the enemy that Mr. Sheldon is connected with the trusts is robbed of its sting by the announcement that he will make public all campaign contributions and expenses. The selection of these officers puts the party's campaign machinery in shape for active work. While Mr. Hitchcock thus becomes general manager of the campaign, Mr. Arthur I. Vorys is tactfully left in entire charge in Ohio and is to report only to Mr. Taft. As the Boston *Transcript* (Ind. Rep.) puts it, "he has been given an *imperium in imperio*, and is to run the Ohio campaign all by himself as a sort of specialist in Buckeye politics."

Photograph by Harris & Ewing.

FRANK H. HITCHCOCK,

Who as chairman of the Republican National Committee is in charge of Mr. Taft's Presidential campaign.

Mr. Hitchcock was the "logical choice" for the national chairmanship, says the Paterson *Call* (Rep.), and his selection, according to the Brooklyn *Standard Union* (Rep.), "insures the two principal elements of success—efficiency and harmony." His capacity for direction, says the latter paper, "amounts to genius"; and it goes on to say:

"The labor of the direction of this campaign will be great. The people in every part of the land demand a full and intelligible statement of the manner in which the Republican party has performed its trust. The sentiments of loyalty and enthusiasm which carry a party to victory spring from a thorough understanding of the case. The work of the Government, both at home and abroad, is now vast and complex, but under Mr. Hitchcock's guidance there will be no confusion of issues."

The Providence *Journal* (Ind.) sums up Mr. Hitchcock's work as manager of Mr. Taft's campaign for the nomination in the statement that "he smoothed out the rough places, kept his head in the most trying circumstances, and eventually made the campaign of the allies look, in the colloquial language of the day, 'like thirty cents.'" Mr. Hitchcock's experience in the work of campaign management began in 1904, when Mr. Cortelyou was chairman of the Republican National Committee and Mr. Hitchcock was his chief lieutenant. To devote his time to the Taft boom he resigned, some months ago, from the position of first assistant postmaster-general. Says the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.):

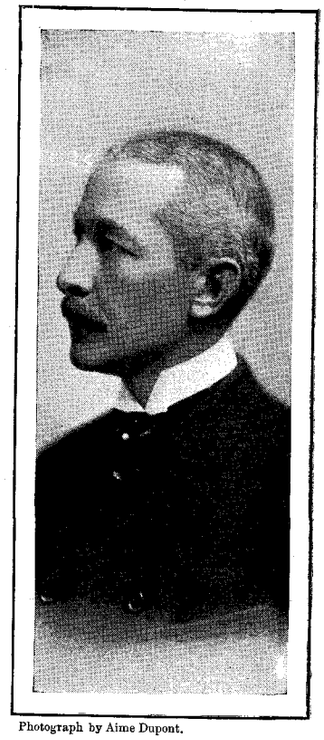
"His successful management of the canvass for Secretary Taft's nomination demonstrated striking ability for that kind of work, which differs but little from the kind of work that must be carried on from now until November. Few persons have so thorough or so accurate knowledge of present political conditions in the several States as the new chairman, and his understanding of details as well as of the masterly application of them equip him admirably for the responsible position to which he has been chosen."

Mr. Hitchcock's appointment, says the Washington *Post* (Ind.), "is proof, also, that Mr. Taft is a first-rate politician on his own account," since in filling this position "it would have been easy to start strife among his party leaders." Mr. Taft's long experience as a conciliator and a shrewd manager has stood him in good stead, remarks the New York *Evening Post*, which adds: "Not for nothing has he dealt with the rhetorical Filipinos, the quarreling Cubans, and the frogs in Panama striving to puff themselves into oxen."

The announcement of the National Committee that the treasurer, having his headquarters in New York, will fulfil his duties according to the publicity law of New York State focuses special attention upon the occupant of that office. Mr. Sheldon, who is a New York banker, president of the Union League Club, and a director of numerous corporations, was treasurer of the Republican State Committee in the Hughes campaign. In making public, in his new capacity, a complete statement of the contributions he receives he will be acting, as the New York *Tribune* (Rep.) remarks, "in entire harmony with the Republican candidate's well-known views on this subject." Of Mr. Taft's attitude *The Evening Post* (Ind.) says:

"His announcement that there is to be complete publicity in regard to political contributions and expenses—everything to be down in black and white—is a master-stroke peculiarly well timed. The Democrats at Denver were preparing to make great play with the refusal of the Republican Convention to declare for publishing campaign accounts. The defeat of the McCall Bill in Congress, too, was to furnish them with ominous proof that the Republicans were intending to raise a vast and secret corruption fund. But Mr. Taft has spiked that gun. Whatever his party leaders may have desired or may have feared, he is for letting the public understand all about the finances of the campaign.

"There might well be legal doubt, we should suppose, whether the New-York statute compelling the official return of election expenses would apply strictly to Mr. Sheldon as treasurer of the National Committee. It is, of course, purely a State law, and was not intended for national campaigns. But Mr. Taft declares that it will be voluntarily applied. Thus at one step we have advanced to this great political reform. For the Democrats, out of very shame, can not refuse to do the same thing. Hence for the first time the people will know what it costs to elect a President. Resolutions calling for this publicity have amounted to nothing, and laws to compel it have failed, but the action of Mr. Taft has inaugurated a political custom which is almost certain to become established from this day forth. That is the way we do things in America. We agitate, we cry aloud, we fumble and flounder, and nothing seems to be accomplished. But suddenly sentiment crystallizes into deed, and deed becomes habit. We have said from the first that we thought both party committees would have to volunteer open accounts this year, even if no statute and no party platform forced such a course. Now, thanks to



Photograph by Aime Dupont.

GEORGE R. SHELDON,

The new treasurer of the Republican National Committee.

In reference to the charge that he is "connected with the trusts" he says: "I am a banker and I am a director in quite a number of corporations. They are all, however, legitimate enterprises doing business in an honorable and honest manner. I have no apologies to make for any of them."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Mr. Taft, the first step has been taken, and the others will come in due time. We do not see that Mr. Bryan has more than a single shot left in his locker, on the score of campaign publicity. He might thr w open his private accounts, showing what the preliminary canvass has cost him, and challenge the Taft family to do the same."

To the newspaper charge that he is "connected with the trusts" Mr. Sheldon replies tersely: "As I have never yet heard a satisfactory definition of the bugaboo I don't know whether I am or not."

PEARY'S PERSISTENCE

COMMANDER PEARY, who sailed for his ninth trip to the arctic regions on July 6, looks forward to the time when "the Stars and Stripes will float at both ends of the earth's axis and the whole earth turn upon them." In his opinion "the attainment of the north and south poles by American expeditions will be worth to this country many times the few thousands expended just for the closer bond and deeper patriotism resulting."

In speaking of the confidence which Peary evinces and which the New York *Tribune* regards "as in a certain sense prophetic," the New York *World* says:

"There is much to be said for a man whose faith in himself and his purposes has survived a series of pronounced rebuffs by arctic forces. It is to be remembered, however, that altho Peary has not found the pole as yet, he has established numerous points of geographic and ethnographic value. Through him the world knows that Greenland is an island. He has studied the Eskimos as has no other explorer. His work in the charting of arctic coast-lines and in recording glacial phenomena has been brilliant and of the highest usefulness."

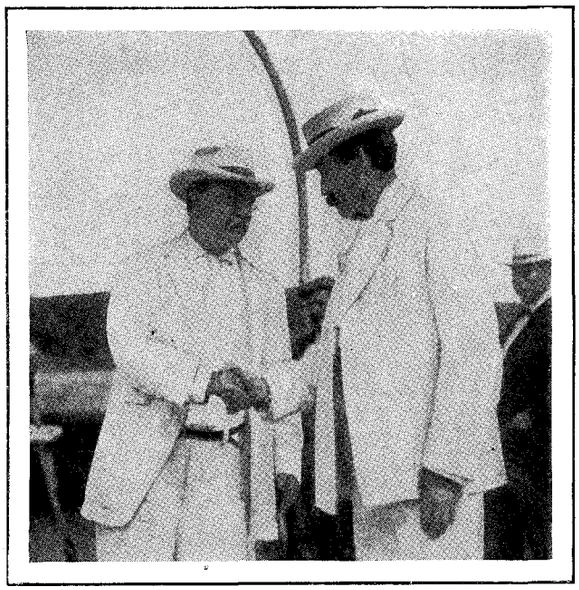
And the Newark *Evening News* confidently adds "that by character and training he is the one man for the work now undertaken, and realizing as he does that this is the last opportunity to achieve the ambition of his lifetime, we may expect the supreme effort of his career."

"It is not enough that the Government lends a competent man from the Army and Navy to head such an expedition," remarks the Brooklyn *Citizen* in a review of the struggle Commander Peary went through to obtain the necessary funds, "it should also defray the entire cost." To quote further:

"The Government represents the people, and the throng that has visited the Peary ship at the Twenty-fourth Street dock from day to day, as well as the mass that has read all that the papers have had to say on the subject, shows how greatly the people are interested in the Peary expedition and its success."

Basing its judgment somewhat upon the lack of interest shown in this expedition by the "money-givers," the Baltimore *American*, while acknowledging a universal admiration for his courage and perseverance, doubts if there is any great degree of general interest manifested in polar expeditions. We read further:

"Even the purely scientific interest in these expeditions is not so lively as it was twenty-five or thirty years ago. The scientific inquiry of the day has more regard to usefulness of results than ever before in the general history and progress of scientific investigation. It is difficult to conceive that the actual reaching of the axial point on the globe termed 'the North Pole,' if it is ever accomplished, will be of practical benefit to humankind. It is extremely doubtful whether the actual discovery of the pole will assist to the working out of any of the great physical problems of the earth that are yet unsolved. It will doubtless be a source of national pride to reflect, in case Peary at last succeeds, that the American flag, and not some other flag, floats from a staff planted at one of the axial extremities of this whirling globe."



PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT WISHING COMMANDER PEARY "THE BEST OF GOOD LUCK."

THE CREW OF THE "ROOSEVELT."

Of these men who accompany Commander Peary in his quest for the pole, five were members of his last expedition.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

MURDER AS A POLITICAL ASSET

IN nominating for the Presidency of the United States Martin R. Preston, a convicted murderer and below the constitutional age of eligibility, the Socialist-Labor party has given the editorial writers of the country an opportunity for levity seldom granted in so strenuous a political year. Yet the nomination, as the New York *Tribune* remarks, was not intended as a joke, but was the act of men "bitterly in earnest." Despite the nominee's refusal to accept the honor offered him by his party, the press finds reason to comment at some length upon the spirit which prompted the offer.

Martin Preston is now undergoing a sentence of twenty-five years' imprisonment at Goldfield, Nev., for killing a restaurant-keeper there some three years ago. The man had incurred the displeasure of a labor-union by discharging some waiter-girls, in defiance of union rules. A boycott was pronounced upon his place, and Preston was stationed as a "picket" to enforce the boycott. Trouble ensued, and that Preston shot and killed the restaurant-keeper is undoubted; but the Socialist-Laborites hold that the act was in self-defense and justified.

"It is a burlesque on Socialism and resembles real Socialism as much as a Maine sardine the genuine French article," is the comment of the Brooklyn *Citizen* upon the nomination. "Preston is the freak candidate of all history," the Cleveland *Leader* remarks, and the New York *Post* believes "that to have killed a restaurant-keeper in the interests of labor is the very latest thing in Presidential qualifications." In speaking further of the trifling task of overcoming these obstacles *The Leader* says:

"If Mr. Preston could be elected and had a chance to qualify as President he could not pardon himself because he was convicted and sentenced under State, not Federal, laws. And if he could be pardoned he could not qualify. To make him President he would have to be dynamited out of jail while the Constitution was burned by his friends."

This contingency, however, had already been sighted and met by the delegate who put Mr. Preston in nomination. In the spirit of Timothy Campbell's "What's the Constitution between friends?" he said in part:

"Altho Preston is not of the age provided in the Constitution for a Presidential candidate, that makes no difference to us. It is for the working people to elect him, and if he is elected he will be seated. Constitutions are for the people, and not the people for the constitutions."

The Daily People, the official organ of the Socialist-Labor party, in commenting upon the Presidential ticket hailed it as a "slogan at the sound of which every workingman should be fired with enthusiasm." It went on to say:

"It is a summons to every *bona-fide* unionist to rush to the support of his fellow unionist who is thrown in jail by class justice for his firmness on the firing-line.

"It is a warning against the evils of pure and simple politicianism. . . . . .

"It is a symbol of the double weapon that the well-poised revolutionist in the camp of the Labor Movement uses in the class struggle with the capitalist class—the weapon of the ballot, and the weapon of man's natural rights of physical force in self-defense.

"It is an attestation of the unterrified posture of the Socialist-Labor party—the promotion of the emancipation of the Working Class by all available means."

"The nomination is interesting," says the Philadelphia *Ledger*, "from the glimpse it gives us into the mental attitude of certain groups of agitators who find the highest claim to distinction in lawlessness and crime." Adds the same paper: "The spirit it illustrates—the spirit displayed at Goldfield, and of which Haywood is a hero—is the same that finds expression in resolutions to restrain the authority of the courts."

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.), taking a more serious view of the matter than most of its contemporaries, finds "something pitiful" about the nomination, representing as it does a "faction of people who may mean well, but who are wrong in their philosophy." To quote further:

"The Socialist-Labor party cast about 32,000 votes four years ago, and these represented a lot of dissatisfied people who thought the country was being ruined by its rulers and that society was built on a false basis. There were more votes cast in 1900, and what the number will be this November is problematical, but is not likely to reach a greater figure than four years ago. These people are not to be condemned out of hand nor laughed at. They have a grievance which seems to them so important as to override all other considerations in politics.

"It is a condition that has always existed and which goes back historically to the Cave of Adullam. There are always with us the unfortunate, the miserable, the people in debt, and those who see little ahead for them under existing conditions. Their effort to improve their situation is not to be sneered at, but to be treated with kindness and consideration. The Socialist-Labor platform is based on antipathy to capitalism of every sort, which it holds has captured in its own interests the school, the Church, and the professions. It wants more than Karl Marx ever demanded. It thinks there is no property except in labor, and that an equal distribution according to the amount of labor (by which it seems to mean largely manual labor) of all the property in the country is the only solution of the many ills that flesh is heir to.

"This is not new in theory nor has there ever lacked a number of honest men who have thought that this distribution was for the general good. It is chimerical, of course, and it is destined to constant failure until the world is absolutely changed and human nature put on a new basis."

The Socialist-Labor party, as the New York *Tribune* explains, represents "the dwindling remnant of the earlier converts to the faith in this country," and its spirit is one of protest against the comparatively conciliatory attitude of the more numerous and powerful Socialist party which polled more than 400,000 votes for its candidate in 1904. But to the ordinary man, adds *The Tribune*, there seems little practical difference between the two parties. To quote further:

"That the other Socialists should have debated about nominating Haywood, and that nearly half of the delegates to their national convention felt that nothing short of Haywood would adequately express their feeling toward organized government, shows how little real progress the Socialists who have split off from the old irreconcilables led by De Leon have made toward common sense. That is the reason why the ideas of Socialism have spread in this country while the Socialist party stands practically still. It invariably nominates candidates whom only a Socialist, and one of a very irreconcilable sort, could support at the polls, and that is not the way to win votes."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

ANN ARBOR physicians have recently removed a rubber eraser from the ear of a schoolgirl. She must have been trying to get something off her mind.—*Washington Post.*

THE salaries of the members of the Russian Douma have been raised to $2,100—which is a liberal sum when you consider how very little they are allowed to do.—*Kansas City Star.*

SEVERAL leading New-York banks have decided that they don't want government deposits if they have to pay interest on them. How times have changed recently!—*Atlanta Journal.*

A SCIENTIST declares that the problem before the next generation will be how to keep from freezing. By that time the present generation will have solved it.—*Washington Post.*

IT is estimated that land fronting on Wall Street, New York, is worth $30,000,000 an acre, notwithstanding the poor crops that have recently been raised on it.—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

ONE good thing about our national conventions is that they can be held without arousing a suspicion that their chief purpose is the isolation of Germany.—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE SICK PERSIAN LION AND HIS FRIENDS

WHEN the lion in the apolog of the fabulist was sick the other animals surrounded his couch in various tempers of mind. The ass lifted up his heels and kicked the monarch of beasts. And now that Persia is in agony, doubtless not its last agony, the Powers of Europe, according to the press, are gathering round and whispering, What is there in it for us? The circumstances of what is a bloody revolution can be read in the daily papers. The sovereign of Persia both timed and executed the sudden and ferocious movement. He did so with great foresight, and, as we learn from the press, he has been successful. Shah Ali is an exceedingly astute and utterly unscrupulous monarch, and he chose an exceedingly favorable moment for executing his Napoleonic coup and demolishing his Parliament. He waited until King Edward had fallen into the arms of Czar Nicholas and bound himself, while Russia took a similar oath, not to interfere in the domestic affairs of the Teheran Government. The interference of France was precluded by her relations with both parties to the Anglo-Russian *entente*. Such are the facts to which the European press are wakening up, and *The Daily Graphic* (London) puts the case with strength and plainness in the following terms:

THE SHAH MOHAMMED ALI,
Who tried to abolish Constitutional Government by bombarding the Parliament.

"This country can not see without anxiety that the *ententes* lately concluded with France and Russia should be operating with deplorable oppressiveness in the countries to which they relate. In Morocco, which was virtually handed over to France in 1904, a sultan who was rejected by the whole nation is being forced upon it by French bayonets. In the Persian northern provinces and the capital of that country, which was similarly placed at the mercy of Russia, Cossacks are being employed to support an unpopular sovereign in crushing the liberal constitution to which he had sworn allegiance."

England's hands are, in fact, tied by her *entente* with Russia, and if the Czar seized what he considered a great opportunity to restore the old autocracy for the purpose of enriching his favorites and satisfying the fanatic demands of the mollahs the presence of Russian officers at Teheran commanding Persian troops may also indicate that Persia is little more than a Russian dependency. Thus the Manchester *Guardian* observes:

"The Convention made at Reval practically converts Persia into a Russian dependency, for if Russia is to have the right to maintain order in her own sphere and also the right to lend officers for the Shah to conquer his subjects, there is an end of neutrality and sooner or later of Persian independence.

"We hope that Sir Edward Grey will, even at the eleventh hour, strain every nerve to prevent the Convention from becoming an instrument for repressing the popular movement in Persia and for destroying her independence."

Lord Curzon, in a speech recently made in London, says *The Daily Telegraph* (London), showed that he never thought well of the changed relations between Russia and England. To quote the résumé of this journal:

"Lord Curzon deplored what he regarded as the unfortunate sacrifice of British interests in Persia in the agreement with Russia, and he hinted not obscurely that that agreement could not be regarded as the last word on the parts to be played by Russia and Britain in Central-Asian problems. He trusted that in spite of recent manifestations the vital interest which England had so long shown in Persia would not abate, and that we might in the future be able to render her that assistance toward the retention of her nationality and independent existence of which she stood so sorely in need."

These words are too pessimistic, thinks the *Hamburger Nachrichten*. It is England who has all the advantages with regard to spheres of influence in Persia. Thus we read:

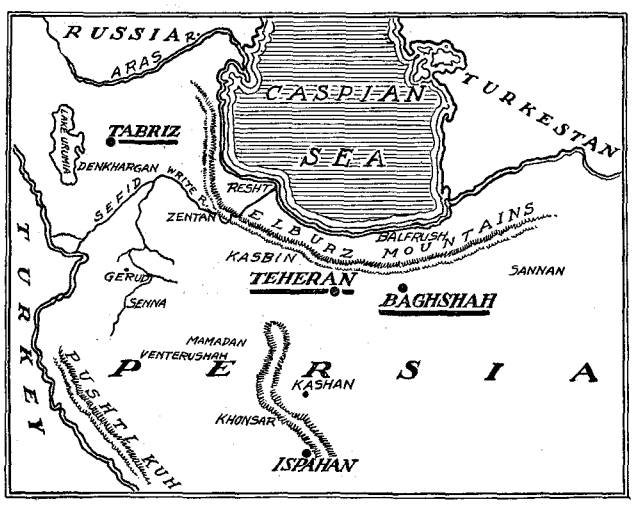
"We can not come to any other conclusion than that Russia must have made the Convention with England concerning Persia solely against her will, for naturally it gave to England a promise of the lion's share in the booty. Yet it would not now be right for Russia to advocate its abrogation, at least until circumstances arise which give either party a pretext for violating it or justifying its annulment."

Another and equally influential German paper takes a much higher stand with regard to England's position and obligations toward Persia, altho how far she will feel herself hampered by her *entente* with Russia is doubtful. Thus we read that the "court party of reaction is certainly reckoning on the support of Russia," yet this writer observes: "If England remains true to her

THE SHAH'S PERSIAN COSSACKS AND THEIR ARTILLERY, UNDER RUSSIAN COMMANDERS.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

traditional policy she must proceed to maintain the permanence of the Persian Constitutional Government and to protect the action of the Liberal parties, altho it does not yet appear whether the Convention signed in the autumn of last year between England and



SCENE OF THE PERSIAN REVOLUTION,

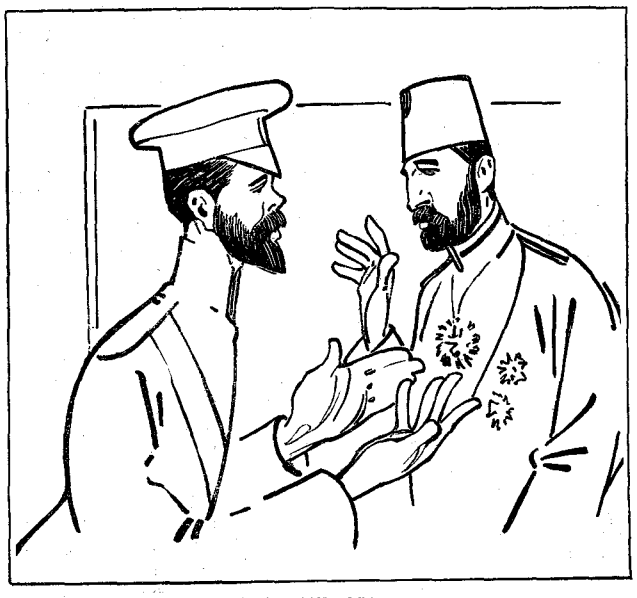
Showing Persia's Russian frontier, Baghishah, to which the Shah fled to plan his coup d'état; Teheran, where he executed it; and Tabriz, which is now a scene of internecine bloodshed.

Russia with regard to Persia and confirmed a few weeks ago at Reval will merely result to compel England to carry out the views of Russia."

The next question is how far Russia will be content to acquiesce in "the traditional policy of England." Russia's record does not entitle us to think much of her stedfast observance of the agreement in this sense, declares the Manchester *Guardian*, and this opinion is indorsed by the London *Daily Mail*, for

"Russia's record, since the crisis began, has been one of alternate menace and intrigue. It is to be hoped that the Anglo-Russian Convention will not result in her armed intervention on the Shah's side. The Moroccan precedent does not make for optimism."

Russian intrigues in Persia lie at the root of the whole incident of the Persian revolution, thinks *The Nation* (London), but matters are likely to be complicated by the designs and plans of the German Emperor and the Sultan of Turkey. To quote:



SHAH AND CZAR.

NICHOLAS—"I see we are in perfect accord. You bombard them; I knout them. We both have our Cossacks."

—*Fischietto* (Turin).

"A remarkably hopeful reform movement in Persia has been sacrificed in Russia's interests. The gravest consequences of all will doubtless develop, as Mr. Lynch [the expert Orientral traveler and publicist, in some letters to the London *Times*] predicts, in Turkey. The more closely Russia and Great Britain unite in a league from which Germany is ostentatiously excluded, the more inevitable becomes the Sultan's dependence on the Kaiser. The old policy of supporting struggling nationalities has been abandoned for a series of 'deals' between expanding empires."

IS FRANCE READY?

THE air of Europe still appears to be charged with the gases of bellicosity which any accidental spark may kindle into an explosion. It is, however, happily only in the arsenals, shipyards, and caserns that any actual warlike activity is so far apparent. Warlike speeches, warlike articles keep men's minds fixt on war, and yet we are assured by leading statesmen like Mr. Roosevelt on this side of the ocean and Mr. Clemenceau on the other that all this "warlike preparation" is the truest safeguard of peace.

THE PALACE AT TEHERAN,

From which the Shah directed the revolutionary operations of his Cossacks.

Sometimes, as the press inform us, the pressure in the atmosphere becomes more than usually tense. Thus in a recent speech to the troops which he had just reviewed at Doeberitz the Kaiser is reported in all the European papers to have exclaimed enthusiastically, "Let them come on, we are ready!" While it was afterward explained that these words contained no challenge to Europe, but were simply intended to stir the military ardor of troops who had just listened to the strains of "Deutschland, Deutschland ueber alles," they made a profound impression in France. Certain high French military authorities and writers proceeded to publish in the principal papers of Paris articles of which the prevailing tone was the confident echo—"France is ready also." One of these writers declared that William II. was walking about with a chip on his shoulder. The Empire had come to a pass analogous to that of France in 1870, when Napoleon III. sought by a war with Germany to revive national confidence. This remark was suggested by a sentence in *Deutsche Zeitung* (Berlin) to the effect that "war is at this moment necessary to Germany in order to

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

WILLIAM'S SPEECH.
"Is that stage thunder, or are we to have a real lightning storm?"
—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

GERMANY GRUMBLES WHILE THE REST DANCE ROUND HIM IN A JOYOUS ENTENTE.
—*Rire* (Paris).

RUMBLINGS AND GRUMBLINGS.

revive that military manliness which has almost become extinct, and to put an end to the hideous scandals denounced by Harden in his *Zukunft*."

That France is much more prepared for war than she was in 1870 is the contention of Mr. Charles Malo, the military editor of the *Journal des Débats* (Paris), in which paper he declares that it was not through her numerical inferiority, 270,000 men against 400,000, that France was beaten in the campaign which ended at Sedan. Her defeat was attributable to conditions which have since been remedied. To quote his words:

"We possess to-day just what we lacked in 1870. We have so complete an organization that we could desire nothing better. . . . We have munitions of war and an armament as perfect and complete as any in Europe. We have also those means of transport, the lack of which put us at so great a disadvantage."

He concludes by declaring that if France only have confidence in herself she is safe. "France, who at no period has been so desirous of peace as she is at present, has never had less reason to fear the coming of war."

In another most important journal of Paris, the monarchical *Gaulois*, General Zurlinden, ex-Minister of War, optimistically remarks:

"The excessive alarm which is felt throughout France at the prospect of war is not shared by those who are acquainted with the great efforts in the way of military progress that have been made by both the nation and the army since 1870. . . . The well-informed know that in spite of the meddling interference of politicians in military affairs, and in questions pertaining to the army, we are a hundred times better prepared, a hundred times better organized than in 1870, both in respect to the commanding and officering of our troops and in everything else. At present, a war with France would be for any nation an adventure of the most serious risk, of the most multiplex difficulty and danger, even if we were isolated. Any nation would be likely to shrink from such a perilous undertaking, at least so long as our great ally stands firm and England loyally extends her hand to us."

More guarded are the statements of Lieutenant-Colonel Rousset, ex-Deputé for Verdun, who has his eye on Germany, and relies on England. He entitles an article in the Paris *Figaro* "Let us be Prepared." He remarks:

"On the one hand the strained relations between England and Germany, which, tho from time they appear relaxed, are nevertheless chronic in their character; on the other hand, Gallophobe sentiments which are in constant evidence beyond the Vosges, and which the Morocco affair is not likely to mitigate, are of serious significance. . . . In addition to these things the new tendency of English opinion and ideas shows that in the future we shall have to reckon with movements to whose possibility we must not at this time remain indifferent. . . . Let us therefore make such arrangements as will preclude the possibility of our being surprized and, like our friends across the Channel, let us be ready."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

CASTRO SELF-REVEALED

THE present reign of terror at Caracas, the prisons crowded with political recalcitrants, and the general state of anarchy, have been sufficiently dwelt upon by the daily press. An interesting article in the Paris *Matin* furnished by a Venezuelan correspondent shows the ferocious dictator as he appears to a foreigner and as he reveals himself by his own words. In personal appearance, says Mr. George de Moisant, the correspondent we refer to, Mr. Castro is "robust and stolid, and he bears himself with the artless hauteur of shrewd illiteracy." Then follow these particulars:

"The President of Venezuela wore a black vest and a flaring tie. He stroked with his right hand the coarse beard which hung from his chin and cheeks. He is a short, stocky man with the bronzed complexion of half-breeds, whether of negro or Indian origin, and in his keen, bright eye there is an expression of energy which puts people out of countenance. One feels that he is trying to impose upon his interlocutor the authority which rests upon the insolence of his staring gaze and his sudden outbursts of fluent speech."

Mr. De Moisant proceeds to repeat the account which Castro gave of his own opinions, views, and plans. As for the broken diplomatic relations between France and Venezuela the dictator remarked:

"Venezuela has no interest in France. France has 4,000 citizens and 12,000,000 francs in Venezuela, but there is no reciprocity of interests. I don't wish to have anything to do with your country. Our common Latin origin is a sufficient tie between us. But modern diplomacy has abandoned the policy of sentiment. It has commercialized politics. I do not want foreign business men in Venezuela; I want no monopolists in the Republic. Venezuela is on bad terms with all the Powers. This is my work, and I am proud of it."

The President of Venezuela proceeded to dwell upon his own

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

work and character. He would, he said, be a deliverer of his people, like Bolivar, and had already fought a battle against the Mattos which rivaled Wellington's exploit at Waterloo, altho Waterloo would not have been lost to the French if Castro had been in Napoleon's place. In fact he would defy the world in securing Venezuela for the Venezuelans. He thus stated his grievances against France:

"Masters of our economic life you have also forced an entrance through the stress of circumstances into our political life. Because there are a few thousands of Frenchmen in Venezuela you believe that you have the right to foment civil war in our country. But the Liberator of South America, Bolivar, whose portrait you see yonder hung side by side with mine, accomplished a work which will be of less significance in history than mine. By his military genius he drove out the Spaniards who were our oppressors. As for me, I am being attacked by an enemy infinitely more numerous and better armed than those encountered by him. Men of business, cosmopolitan companies, have taken possession of our lands, our mines, and our commerce. In Venezuela, in Colombia, in Bolivia, and in Ecuador the whole economic life is in the hands of strangers. Now political life can not be separated from economic life. The latter controls the former. It is therefore our national independence which is at stake. But why dissimulate? My dream is to effect the regeneration of the northern republics of South America by uniting them for a mutual defense against the invasion of barbarians from Europe or the United States."

This "ignorant autocrat" over a territory of 364,000 square miles and a population of some 2,590,000 inhabitants thus utters his final defiance of Europe:

"I have no fear of Europe. All the Powers may form a coalition, but Venezuela will remain unconquerable as long as I am living."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

GERMAN AND ENGLISH WEALTH

GERMANY'S fiscal superiority to France both in her power to raise money by loans and the lightness of her taxation has been demonstrated over and over again in German publications and especially in *The Continental Correspondent* (Berlin), which is supposed to be official. L. G. Chiozza Money, M.P., in an article in the London *Daily News*, conclusively proves that England is considerably richer than Germany. Mr. Money is a Fellow of the Royal Statistical Society, belongs to the staff of the London organ cited, and may be looked upon as an authority. He concludes that the total income of the 62,000,000 German people is under $7,250,000,000 as against the total income of $9,000,000,000 of the 44,000,000 British people. For convenience he takes one State of the German Empire as typical and compares it with Great Britain. He thus compares the taxation of the two kingdoms:

"Prussia has an income-tax law which is far more complete and far-reaching than our own. Assessment to income tax begins at what we should think a very low level, £45 [$225] a year, or 17s. 3d. [$4.28] a week, whereas the British income tax begins at incomes exceeding £160 [$800] a year, or £3 1s. 6d. [$15.30] a week.

"Moreover, every Prussian income-tax payer has to declare his total income, which is not the case here. 'As a result we get in Prussia an exhaustive official analysis of the incomes of the people who have 17s. 3d. [$4.28] a week and over.

"The broad result in 1907 was as follows:

Assessed to income tax: 5,382,574 persons, with their families numbering 17,000,000 men, women, and children.....	17,000,000
Not assessed to income tax: Men, women, and children.....	21,000,000
Total population.....	38,000,000

"These figures show at once how low is the Prussian scale of wages, salaries, and profits. More than half the population, or 21,000,000 out of 38,000,000, belong to families none of whose members earn as much as 17s. 3d. [$4.28] a week.

"The 17,000,000 people above the 17s. 3d. [$4.28] a week line had a total income of nearly £600,000,000 [$3,000,000,000]. So that of the families above the 17s. 3d. [$4.28] a week line, just over 1,000,000 in number (counting five persons per family), had an average income of £60 [$300] a year only.

"Turning to Britain, we find a very much higher scale of wages, profits, and salaries. Here the number of families above the income-tax line of £3 1s. 6d. [$15.30] a week is about 1,000,000, and their total income in 1907 was about £900,000,000 [$4,500,000,000]. So that we get this extraordinary contrast:

The 17,000,000 richest Prussian men, women, and children have an aggregate income of.....	$3,000,000,000
The 5,000,000 richest British men, women, and children have an aggregate income of.....	4,500,000,000

Thus the English people have twice as great an income per capita, he continues, as the German people.

NICHOLAS—"At last I have found a man who carries neither a bomb under his cloak nor a knife up his sleeve for me."
—*Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

NEW FARCE IN WESTERN EUROPE.
—*Tokyo Puck.*

ECHOES OF REVAL.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

AN ENGLISH EULOGY OF OUR TECHNICAL TRAINING

OUR methods of technical training are spoken of in terms that must be gratifying to every American educator, in an address on "Technical Education in America," delivered by Sir William H. Preece before the Royal Society of Arts, London. We quote from an abstract in *The Engineering Digest* (New York, June). The American boy, the American instructor, and even the American capitalist who finances the schools, all come in for a good word. Says this eminent electrician:

"It is difficult, if not impossible, to make any just comparison between the methods of technical education in America and those at home. The conditions are totally different. Climate, race, commerce, industry, fashion, wants, and aims are different. We are a conservative, archaic nation, well provided with inertia, not wanting in wealth, accustomed to grandmotherly attentions, subject to the traditions of the past, and swayed by the precedents of our grandfathers. America is a congeries of numerous self-governing States, intensely ambitious, enjoying a champagne-like climate, formed of a mixture of all the Celtic, Teutonic, and Latin races of Europe, inspired by a rapid and excessive flood of the wealth of the soil and the demands of a phenomenal inroad of aliens; abounding with advancing commerce and growing industry, and suffering from a great inroad of wealth and an immature system of finance.

"The American boy possesses the energy and smartness of a new race. The European boy is mentally two years behind him. His precocity is assisted by his keenness and his vivacity. He works with an object and a determination to succeed. He throws the same determination into his studies that he applies to his games. He is irresponsible and sometimes a terror. The absolute unfitness of these characteristics to the British boy must be self-evident, but they will account for the differences in the curricula, and the paper set for examination provided for these boys when they become students in colleges and universities. Teachers, like poets, are born, not made.

"The teachers differ but little from those in Europe, but they are excited to great energy by their natural enthusiasm, by climatic influences, and by the reflected encouragement of their receptive pupils. Indeed, many are imported from France, Germany, and the United Kingdom, and I should like to see the reverse operation, for there is much to be gained by a process of blending in professorial ranks. We want new blood at home. We have made a bold start here by appointing Dr. Henry Bovey, of the McGill University (Montreal), the rector of our new Imperial College of Technology in South Kensington, and there is every reason to anticipate complete justification.

"It is in the behavior of the employers and captains of industry that even a greater characteristic is evident. They, in America, not only appreciate, but assist in noble ways, the acquisition of scientific attainments in their employees. The premium system, such a serious check at home, is abolished, and they select only those who can submit diplomas. They fully recognize the advantage of technical attainments, they encourage research. They equip their own laboratories, and they support college and university by financial help and by the gift of machinery.

"The marked distinction in American practise is the adoption of the four-years' course—which we certainly ought to adopt at home. Tho not specified, or even regulated, it is quite evident that in America all are working on fixt methodical lines, and that gradually a national coordinated system will be evolved which will make the United States the best secularly educated country in the world, and its educated policy thoroughly organized."

A HEAVY GAS—The idea of a liquid that is heavier than a solid is not hard to grasp, for we are all accustomed to seeing solids floating on water, and even metals will float in mercury. That a gas should ever be heavier than a liquid, however, so that a bubble of it would fall instead of rising in the liquid, is hard to realize. This is the case with helium gas under pressure in liquid hydrogen, as demonstrated recently in Germany. Says a writer in *Cosmos* (Paris, May 16):

"We are used to thinking of gases as always less dense than liquids, and, in fact we have never hitherto been able to increase the density of a gas, either by compressing or by cooling, down to the point where it becomes heavier than a liquid in contact with it. This could not take place, of course, if the gas became liquid or dissolved in the liquid. Dr. Kammerliugh Onnes has, nevertheless, accomplished this surprizing feat by causing a bubble of comprest helium to descend by its own weight through liquid hydrogen, like a drop of water in oil. He comprest a mixture of hydrogen and helium in a capillary tube plunged into liquid hydrogen. The hydrogen becomes almost entirely liquefied and, if the pressure does not exceed 49 atmospheres, occupies the bottom of the tube. Beyond this pressure a bubble of almost pure helium, which is floating on the liquid, is seen to descend below it, and to rise again when the pressure is decreased to 32 atmospheres. . . . Besides its originality, this experiment will enable us to ascertain . . . the limit density of helium, which Van der Waals supposes to be that of the heavy metals."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

BEAUTY AND UGLINESS IN ANIMALS

A WORK on "The Esthetics of the Animal World" has just been published by the literary executors of the late Professor Möbius, director of the great Zoological Museum in Berlin. It consists, as we learn from a review in *Nature* (London, June 4), of a collection of brief essays discussing different types of animals from the esthetic point of view. Says the reviewer:

"Certain animals can not be seen without being greatly admired, others are regarded with complacency but without enthusiasm, others with entire indifference, and yet others with repugnance—which is often affectation. Professor Möbius sought to discover some of the reasons for this diverse esthetic value that animals seem to have, and his *a priori* method led him to judgments which it would be of great interest to test statistically, by collecting opinions from, say, five thousand of each of the following groups: country children, men in the street, well-drest women, naturalists, and artists. It is notoriously difficult, however, to get a frank expression of esthetic emotion (especially in regard to animals), to allow for conventional prejudice and posing, for sheer uneducatedness of vision, and for entirely artificial associations which lead many people to recoil from forms of life which the artist admires. We find in this book many statements like this: 'No one regards the bat as beautiful,' and the author tried to show that this universal disapprobation is justified according to certain canons of esthetic criticism. So much the worse for these canons, it seems to us, not that we can believe in the universal disapprobation of bats."

Professor Möbius believes that our esthetic judgments as to animals rest on a complex objective and subjective basis; he regards the general qualities of a beautiful living creature as being capable of reduction to rule; such a creature, he says, must be a unity, it must be harmonious, it must have individuality, and so on. The reviewer does not agree with him. We read:

"It seems to us that just as we are pleased by a piece of carving, rude tho it may be, which expresses the craftsman's mood, and shows him to be even a little bit of a creator, so, but infinitely more, are we pleased by the individuality of organisms—every one its own artist—no one of which uses its materials quite in the same way. An interesting short chapter is devoted to the esthetic value of animals as parts of a landscape; thus what is not impressive in isolation gets its value in its natural setting. This is well illustrated by reference to the associations seen on a coral beach at low tide.

"The volume attempts an analysis of beauty in animal architecture, but the treatment seems to us too dogmatic and aprioristic. We demand symmetry, it is said, yet what delights us more than a lop-sided shell from the shore? . . . A centipede makes us tired, it is said, with its monotony, . . . whereas to many people a centipede quickly moving among the bark is in its way just as beautiful as a peacock. Spiders are not so much appreciated as butterflies, because their body has only two main parts, and the esthetic unity

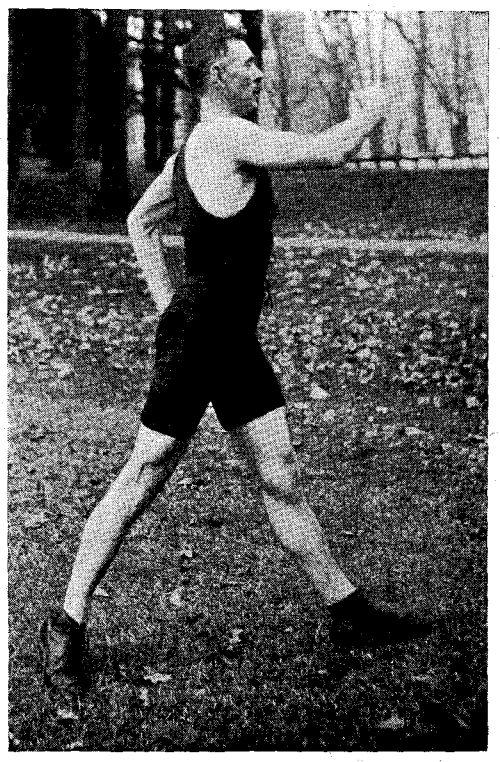
PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

is spoilt by the distractions of the abdomen when we are contemplating the cephalothorax, and *vice versa.* . . . We may take shelter behind the eirenic maxim, 'De gustibus non disputandum est' ['There is no disputing about tastes'], but we are not afraid of the responsibility of stating a counter-thesis, with which we think most artists will agree, that no natural animals are ugly in the sense of being out of proportion or out of harmony, or 'bad color.' It seems to us that the only ugly animals are such as prize pigs, on which man has laid violent hands. One of the delights of animal coloration is the daring as well as the subtlety of the experiments, but is any result ever a failure in the sense that a picture or a picture-hat may be?"

HOW TO WALK

SOME useful directions to be followed in walking for health or pleasure are given by Prof. Richard F. Nelligan, of the department of hygiene at Amherst College, in an article contributed to *Country Life in America* (New York, July). Professor Nelligan says that it is surprizing how little is generally known about the proper carriage, stride, and breathing in this form of exercise. The carriage and stride on a level country road differ, of course, from those that are best for a hilly country, and differences in build make it impossible for all to walk alike; yet certain fundamental rules should be followed as far as possible. These the writer proceeds to give in brief as follows:

"For ordinary walking on city streets or good, level country roads, the front upper chest should be raised in order to give full



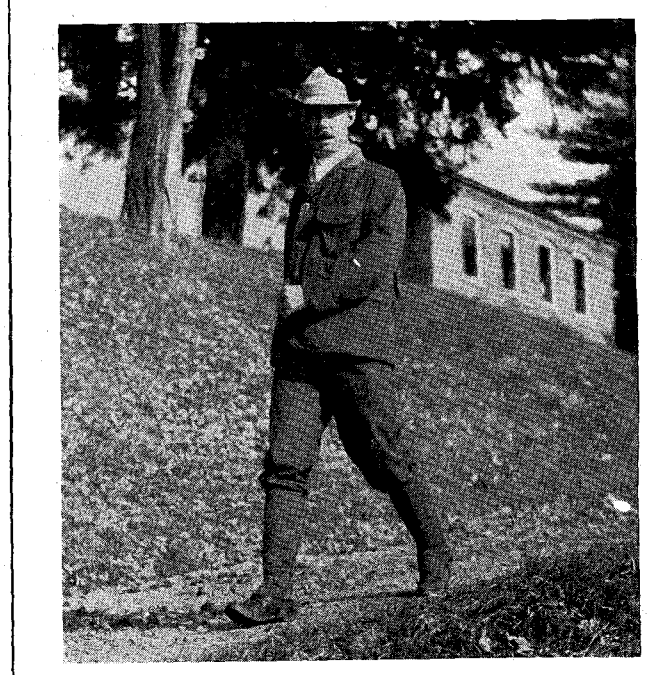
Courtesy of "Country Life in America."

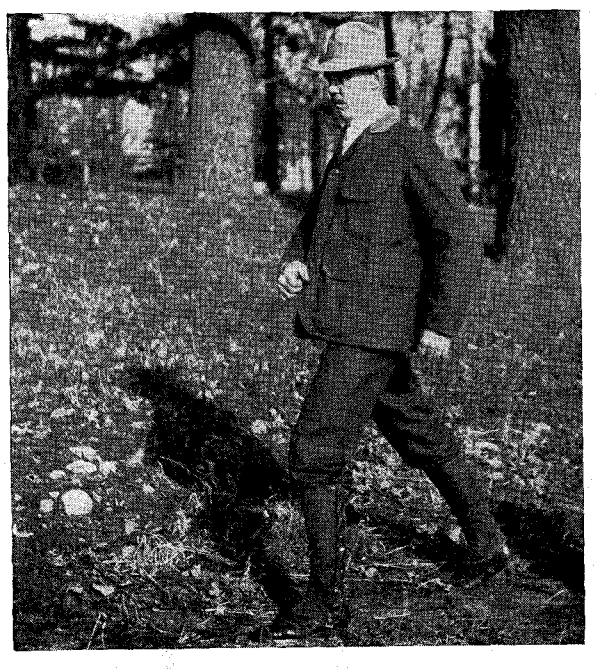
SPEED WALKING. A SIDE VIEW SHOWING THE FULL STRIDE AND EXTREME ARM-SWING.

play to the lungs and heart. Persistent attention to this position of the chest, combined with deep breathing, will secure the formation of a most desirable habit, and will naturally assist in keeping the shoulders in their proper place. By this method a natural but not constrained position of the shoulders can be acquired.

"The stride should be shorter and slower in long-distance walking than in short-, lest too long and fast a stride cause exhaustion and destroy both the pleasure and profit of the exercise. For ordinary walking, the military stride of 30 inches and 120 paces per minute is about right for the average man, and is the result of much experience. For tall, active men, and for speed purposes, the military stride is too short and slow, and the pedestrian must use his own judgment and learn from experience. In races of from one to ten miles, the writer, who is 5 feet 11¾ inches in height, frequently strode 3 feet 9 inches at the rate of 175 steps per minute.

"Some writers claim that the body should be inclined forward even when walking on level ground, for the reason that this favors speed, giving the Indian's gait as an example. Others claim that walking is a series of falls from one foot to the other, and therefore for speed purposes it is necessary to lean forward. Such writers seem to forget that the momentum gained while going at the rate of five miles an hour is considerable, and if at the same time the body is inclined forward, it brings an undue strain upon the muscles which were intended to hold the body erect. The best argument against this is that the erect position favors a longer and faster stride when walking on level ground than is possible in the bent position, and, furthermore, the upright position is less tiring. The best long- and short-distance walkers in the world, with very





Courtesy of "Country Life in America."

FOR RAPID WALKING ON LEVEL GROUND, THE SHOULDERS SHOULD BE THROWN BACK AND THE FORWARD LEG SHOULD BE STRAIGHT AS THE HEEL STRIKES THE GROUND.

FOR RAPID WALKING ON MUDDY ROADS OR OVER UNEVEN COUNTRY, THE FORWARD LEG SHOULD BE BENT AS THE HEEL STRIKES THE GROUND.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Courtesy of "Country Life in America."

IN WALKING UP HILL, THE KNEE OF THE FORWARD LEG SHOULD BE MUCH BENT AND THE FOOT PLACED FLAT ON THE GROUND, WHILE THE REAR LEG IS STRAIGHT.

A BENT CARRIAGE BRINGS AN UNDUE STRAIN ON THE LARGE GROUPS OF MUSCLES IN THE BACK, AND CAUSE FATIGUE ON A LONG TRAMP.

few exceptions, carry the body erect. Old-time lovers of pedestrianism will remember the erect carriage of Daniel O'Leary and Edward Payson Weston among the long-distance men, and no one familiar with the appearance of such great short-distance champions as John Meagher, Dennis Driscoll, and Eugene Merrill will deny that in all their record performances their bodies were held erect. One notable exception to this almost universal rule was that marvelous long-distance champion Charles Harriman, who is over six feet in height and who inclined his body well forward."

The principal reason in favor of the upright position, Professor Nelligan tells us, is the lessened strain on the large muscles in the back, and the consequent saving of energy. Women especially should maintain this position to obtain the best results. Bertha von Hillen, the greatest woman walker, was perfectly erect. To quote further:

"The main difference between the long- and short-distance walkers is in the position of the leg as the heel strikes the ground. In long-distance walking there is more action at the knees and less movement at the hips, and this results in a shorter stride. The knee is slightly bent in some cases as the heel touches the ground, while in others the knee is bent just after the straight leg touches the earth. Either method of bending the knee relieves the jar and also the nervous strain caused by speed walking.

"For short distances at the greatest possible speed, as in athletic competitions, the leg in all cases must be straight and the knee stiff as the heel touches the ground; and the knee must remain stiff throughout the stride until the heel of the following foot is placed for the next stride. There is also a peculiar hip action, known among racing men as the roll, which is very exhausting. The shoulders and arms are swung violently forward and upward, and the whole gait is purely artificial and tiring, requires long practise, is not at all pleasing to witness, and is apt to degenerate into a very awkward run. The distinction between walking and running is that in walking the heel of the forward foot must be placed in position before the toes of the rear foot leave the ground, while in running both feet are off the ground at the same time."

HANDLING GLASS WITH MAGNETS—That thin non-magnetic material may be handled magnetically is shown by a recent report of the British Consul at Philadelphia, who notes that an electric method has been recently introduced there for the easier handling of large sheets of plate glass, by the use of heavy magnets placed against the glass on one side, while on the other are flat plates of iron or steel. Says *The Western Electrician* (Chicago, June 20):

"The magnet holds the plate tight to the glass, thus enabling a heavy plate of glass to be handled with ease by the use of as many magnets as may be required, each magnet being connected by wire with the current-producer, which current can at once be cut off when necessary to release the glass plate from the steel or iron plate at the back. Many mechanical improvements have been introduced of late years into the glass-making industry of the United States, by which the output has been largely increased and the quality greatly improved."

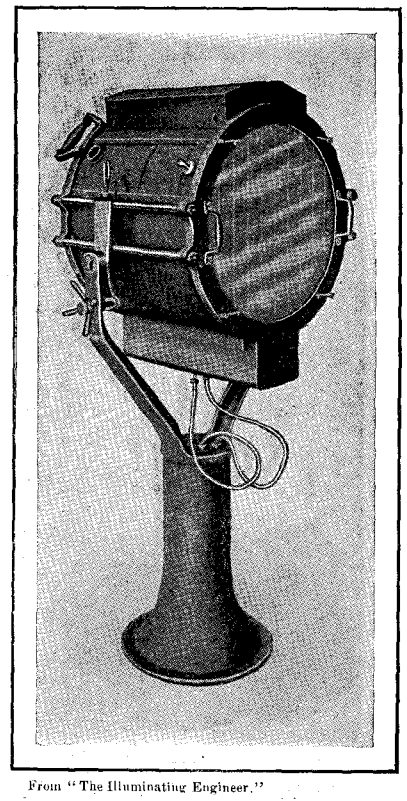
THE MODERN SEARCH-LIGHT

THE use of the "search-light" or projector has now become almost universal. It is used for "picking up" an enemy's ship at night, for signaling in the Army and Navy, and for target practise; for stereopticon illumination, theater illumination, scenic effects, electric headlights for locomotives, advertising, and for numerous other purposes.

Says A. H. Keleher, writing on the subject in *The Illuminating Engineer* (New York, June):

"A search-light consists essentially of a focusing-lamp mounted in a cylindrical box provided with a reflector and mechanical accessories for sending the beams so obtained in the required direction. The lamp . . . consists of the arc-light, with which we are so familiar in connection with the lighting of our streets. . . . . .

"The purpose of the parabolic mirror, used in connection with the search-light, is to gather up the light-rays coming from the carbon arc and redirect them in the required direction. The word 'parabolic' indicates the shape of the mirror. By placing a light-source in the focus of a parabolic mirror, reflected rays are thrown off, and all of these rays are theoretically parallel to each other. This is not the case in actual practise, however, as, owing to dispersion due to the size of the source, atmospheric absorption and other causes, the beams are not truly parallel.



From "The Illuminating Engineer."

A SEARCH-LIGHT.

"The small colored glass windows shown in the photograph of

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the search-light are provided to correct for the wandering of the arc from the focal position. It is, of course, important to keep the arc at the focus of the mirror, because if this is not done, the emerging light-rays will not be parallel, and consequently the projector will not have the maximum possible range, which in the case of good lights varies from 4,000 to 10,000 yards.

"When large search-lights with mirrors having great diameters are used, it becomes necessary to use some form of power to operate the turning-gear of the search-light. For this purpose there are used a vertical wheel and chain operated by an electric motor, which turns the barrel of the search-light around its horizontal axis, and a motor-driven, revolving base, which allows the light to be turned from one point of the compass to another. These motors are capable of different speeds, so that the light may be used in different classes of work. For instance, a search-light intended for use on a war-ship or in a fort must have a very versatile turning-gear, while a search-light used on shore for minor purposes need only be worked by hand, as the light is directed on the target and allowed to stay.

"From the picture it will be noted that the glass door of the projector barrel is composed of strips of plate glass. This window is included to protect the search-light mechanism from the wind and rain, and is made of strips so that it will not crack from the effects of heat. A broken strip can be easily removed and a new one inserted in its place. These flat strips are at times replaced by lens strips, the surfaces of which are rounded in order to make the light-rays diverge, which condition is sometimes desired. This divergence of the rays could also be secured by removing the arc slightly from the focus of the mirror."

Some remarkable claims, we are told, have been made as to the range of search-lights, one authority stating that objects can be seen a hundred miles away when weather conditions are right. This must be taken with a grain of salt, but great distances have certainly been reached by powerful projectors. The record seems to be held by the Navy. Says the writer:

"On one occasion when the *Newark* and the *Charleston* were lying in the River Platte, in the vicinity of Montevideo, Uruguay, under exceptionally good conditions of the weather and clouds, signals were exchanged between the two vessels when they were lying sixty-five miles apart. A good search-light will have a range of three miles, that is to say, an object three miles away from the light will be brilliantly and distinctly illuminated. Not long ago a test was made at the Brooklyn Navy Yard of one of their powerful lights intended for use on shipboard. The shaft of light was turned in the direction of the Times Building, approximately three miles distant, and while the observers in the tower at Brooklyn could not see any one on the roof of the Times Building, a man stationed there, looking at the search-light was dazzled by its brilliancy. At one time the light was turned on a point about the same distance from the tower, but in the direction of Flatbush, with similar results. The night was foggy, and altho one of the natives of Flatbush was blinded by the light, he could not be seen from the tower. A 30-inch projector on the summit of Mount Washington is used to show to the tourists stopping there the beauties of the surrounding mountains. When turned on the Lizzie Bourne monument, 1,200 feet away, the monument looms up sharply from the background. . . . . .

"It is in war times that the search-light attains its greatest usefulness in the Navy. While lying at anchor on a dark night, with the enemy's ships somewhere in the vicinity, these great lights are worked constantly, sweeping the horizon, stopping now and then to investigate suspicious objects. Then, too, the Navy makes use of the projector in signaling from one ship to another. . . . . .

"Uncle Sam's ships are, in the main, equipped with 30-inch projectors. Some of the vessels, notably the *Massachusetts*, are equipped with 36-inch projectors. There are a few 60-inch search-lights in use, but they have proved unsatisfactory, and are considered out of date. The *New Hampshire* is equipped with two 60-inch projectors, and the *Connecticut* with one.

"Each ship is now equipped with portable search-lights which are at all times available for use in connection with landing-parties. It is expected that, in the future, these outfits will be of valuable use to such parties. They have never been given an actual trial in warfare, as they have only come into use since the Spanish War. Each of these portable lights consists of two parts. On one carriage is mounted the generating apparatus, and on the other is the projector and a drum on which is wound some insulated wires. These wires transmit the electricity from the generator. Gasoline is the fuel, which operates a little gasoline-engine. The horse-power of these engines is about six. . . . . .

"Some idea of the size of the large projectors may be obtained by considering some of the data on a 60-inch projector. One weighs 6,000 pounds, and requires for its operation about thirteen and one-third horse-power. Both of the carbons are cored. The upper carbon is 1½ inches in diameter; the lower, 1¼ inches. The lighting power is about 1,200,000 candle-power.

"Before a search-light is accepted, it is tested for its range by comparing the light given off against that emitted by a standard Shuckert projector. A test is also made on the mirror to see that it is truly parabolic. If the results of these two tests are satisfactory, the light is accepted."

PANAMA THROUGH BRITISH EYES

THE condition of the canal work at Panama, especially with regard to sanitation in the Canal Zone, is reviewed by John George Leigh in *The Lancet* (London, June 6). That his conclusions are favorable may be gathered from the title of his article, which is "America's Triumph in Panama." He considers that the record that we have made in medical and sanitary matters during the three years that have elapsed since his last visit is not only matter for congratulation, but is a veritable subject for wonder. He writes:

"Since [1905] the Isthmus has been the scene of many remarkable changes; indeed, it may without exaggeration be said that not only the face but also the character of the country have been altered. In my earlier contributions, it may be remembered, I referred at length to the physiological effects of its high temperature and debilitating humidity, accentuated by the noisome exhalations from decomposing organic matter, upon not only people accustomed to a temperate climate, but also upon the native population. It seemed then almost ridiculous to anticipate that these effects could be sensibly modified, that life in the zone could be made endurable for the foreigner, or that the native could be awakened from his traditional sloth and disregard of the first elements of the laws of hygiene. Yet in three short years all this has happened. Panama and Colon, from hot-beds of disease, have been transformed into practically new cities, not only by the provision of complete water-works and sewerage systems, an efficient system of quarantine, the reconstruction or widening of many thoroughfares, and the paving of every street with stone or brick, but also by the now willing cooperation of their people in furthering the designs of the masterful American. The older hospitals have been enlarged and modernized, and wherever required new ones have been erected and properly equipped. At every important point along the canal line water and sewer systems have been installed, and nothing has been left undone to impress both native and immigrant employee with a sense of the dominant Power's appreciation of the value of life and health. The arrangements for the housing and feeding of the army of workers, white and colored, on the canal and railroad leave little to be desired, and—a matter too often neglected in enterprises involving the employment of a large labor force—every possible encouragement is given by the Commission to the promotion of healthy social life."

As a result of all this care, the writer notes, there has been no yellow fever on the Isthmus for two years, altho the fever continues in all the countries around the zone with which the latter has commercial relations. There is bubonic plague on the Pacific Coast, both north and south of the Isthmus, but no case has occurred in the zone since 1905. These facts, the writer believes, furnish proof of the virtues of quarantine and assurance that pure water and the sanitary corps have abolished yellow fever in Panama and Colon.

Even more interesting, he thinks, is the record in respect of malaria. He says:

"Of the deaths in 1907 among the workers on the canal line only 4.57 per 1,000 can be attributed to diseases ordinarily known as tropical, among which, of course, is included malaria in its various forms. There were admitted to the hospitals last year, when the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

labor force averaged over 39,000, 16,753 cases of malaria, as compared with 21,739 cases in 1906, when the average force was but 26,000, indicating that in one year malaria had been reduced just 50 per cent. It is also worthy of note, as showing a greatly increased resisting-power among the blacks, that whereas in 1906 the death-rate from malaria was approximately among the whites 2 per 1,000 and among the blacks 8 per 1,000, the same rates in 1907 were respectively 3 and 4 per 1,000. . . . . .

"The records of the first three months of the current year are even more satisfactory and indicate a marked improvement as compared with the corresponding periods of 1907. Indeed, they provide the most favorable reports which the Health Department has been able to make. The death-rates for the whole population of the Canal Zone are especially noteworthy and compare favorably with those of many European and American cities, while the statistics having relation to the canal and railroad labor force indicate that the mortality among the latter is less than one-third what it was two years ago."

Colonel Gorgas has been greatly aided, the writer thinks, in overcoming the difficulties of his task, by the political conditions in the Canal Zone and the exceptional powers for putting into force sanitary rules and regulations. Among his assistants, also, he found many men who, like himself, had had large experience of tropical people, diseases, and sanitation; and he knew that efforts to thwart his endeavors or impugn his methods would meet with no sympathy on the part of those highest in authority. Reviewing these advantages, he very candidly confest that he ought to "be able to get up a model sanitary department." If success be measured by results, he has, in the opinion of the author, most assuredly achieved his purpose. We read further:

"While claiming for the medical and sanitary staffs on the Isthmus a maximum measure of credit for cleansing the country and thereby maintaining in the highest state of efficiency the army of canal and railroad workers, I regard it as a bare act of justice to record my conviction that without loyal support from headquarters much of the success would have been impossible. President Roosevelt has, at every stage of the enterprise, reiterated the sentiments exprest in his letter to the Secretary of War on May 9, 1904, and Mr. Taft, as administrative head of the canal, has never faltered in his allegiance to them. As recently as January 16 last Mr. Taft attended a meeting of the Senate Committee on Interoceanic Canals, and in reply to some heckling on the subject of the cost of sanitation declared that the Government had in this matter adopted and followed a fixt policy—that of acting on the advice of the Isthmian medical staff. 'The Government did not care,' he said, 'to assume the responsibility of acting contrary to the views of the doctors.' 'Moreover,' he added, 'Dr. Gorgas has proved so uniformly successful that we have felt fully justified in taking his advice in such matters. . . . The Spanish War has taught us and all the world how to live in the tropics.'

"In the lap of the gods rests the future of the Panama-Canal enterprise. Whether it prove the great engineering triumph and commercial highway to which many of us look forward with confidence time alone will show; but of one credit history can never rob the United States. Among much good and evil it must record that it was under American administration that the knowledge and resources of modern science were applied to the hygienic redemption of the once noisome Isthmus. Such fruits of labor in this direction have already been gathered that they promise to rival as a worthy monument of American achievement even the canal itself."

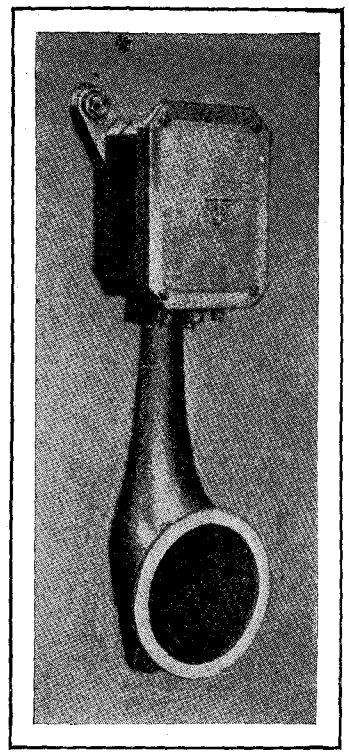
AN ELECTRIC TRUMPET

A TRUMPET designed to give a sound-signal by electric action has been devised in Germany, and is likely to find extended use, replacing in great part the present electric bell or "buzzer." Writes Dr. Alfred Gradenwitz, describing the new invention in *Cosmos* (Paris, May 23):

"The need has been frequently felt, during recent years, of a device for giving sound-signals that will be heard above disturbing noises in whose presence ordinary alarms are without effect.

"An electric siren, which appears to satisfy this demand perfectly, has been constructed by the *Deutsche Telephonwerke* at Berlin. In this apparatus the armature of an electromagnet, excited by a variable current of determinate frequency, acts on a metallic membrane through a lever; the ratio of the lengths of the lever-arms is so chosen as to secure a strong and powerful sound.

"The sounding membrane, which is relatively solid, is made of an alloy of nickel-bronze; it closes the apparatus hermetically. The mechanism is contained in a gas- and water-proof box, and consequently the device may be installed in the open air without any special protection.



THE ELECTRIC SIREN.

"The electric siren uses a very small quantity of energy, while its acoustic performance is greatly superior to that of ordinary annunciators or bells. . . . . .

"A special advantage of these devices is the facility with which several of them are arranged in parallel and controlled from a central point by an ordinary contact-button. The arrangement of connections is about the same as with ordinary annunciators.

"The electric siren is easily used for giving all sorts of well-defined signals analogous to those of the Morse alphabet. Among these numerous applications the following may be cited as most important:

"An evident field of application is for systems of fire-alarm. As the sound of the siren resembles exactly that of the alarms generally used, the character of the signals will be clearly intelligible to every one.

"This device may be employed to advantage in alarm systems on board vessels, where it may take the place of various kinds of annunciators and bells now used to give orders to guards stationed in the different compartments, or signals to engineers, firemen, or pilots. These orders are transmitted simultaneously to all the compartments in question by pressing on one contact-button, which evidently assures great economy of time in case of imminent danger.

"Another possible application relates to railways, where the device may be used to give all kinds of signals on the Morse system, with as small an expenditure of energy as possible.

"The apparatus is also adapted to varied uses in mines . . . to control the underground cableways, etc., and to give-fire alarms, either within the mine or outside.

"In similar fashion it may be used in the system of annunciators of a banking-house or office-building. Finally it may be employed as a signal on automobiles and motor-boats."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SCIENCE BREVITIES

"THE United States Navy possesses in the scout cruiser *Salem* the fastest warship in the world," says *The Scientific American*. "In the recent government standardization trial over the measured mile course off Rockland, Me., this handsome vessel was driven at a maximum speed of 26.88 knots, and at an average speed for five runs over the mile course of 25.95 knots."

THE importance of studying the electrical phenomena of the air is noted editorially by *The Electrical Review* (New York). Says this paper: "Altho there are many observatories which record the conditions from day to day, but little is being done in an experimental way. During the past year the Meteorological Department at Washington sent up a number of balloons with recording devices, and fortunately secured about nine-tenths of them after they had made their flight, and thus obtained a large amount of interesting information. But if we are to get any really valuable information which will lead to something, such experiments must be carried out on a much larger scale and over a much wider territory than has been done. It can hardly be doubted that the electrical condition of the air plays an important part in natural phenomena. It must have some effect upon all animal and vegetable life, even tho this be slight, and it must also be a factor in affecting weather changes. Here is a field where those who are wasting much valuable time and money in uselessly playing with balloons might add greatly to our scientific knowledge, and perhaps benefit humanity."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE SMALLER-CITY PROBLEM

THE worst fallacy of what is now known as the "city problem" is "to apply the terms of New York's problem or the deductions which careful students have made from it or from the condition of London's 'submerged classes' to our wholesome, moral, and comfortable interior American cities." These cities indeed have their problems, the editor of *The Christian Advocate* (New York) points out, but they arise from conditions in no wise resembling those of New York or London. Yet writers on the subject of "the problem of the city," it is charged, show by statistics how our people are becoming addicted to city life, and then discuss "city life" as it is "exemplified in a few great, unwholesome, overcrowded centers." Even the pessimistic wail over the Protestant statistics of New York recently raised through the widely quoted sermon of Dr. Aked can be justified only by conditions on Manhattan Island, this writer avers, going on to explain that the origin of these "conditions" can be found in "the enormous development of real-estate values there and the consequent necessity of living, if one lives there at all, in crowded apartments." Consequently, it is to be seen that "all of that substantial middle class which furnishes the bulk of church-members" have been "driven from the island." The constant and constantly increasing stream of foreigners eddies about the tenement quarters in Manhattan, overstocking the labor market, and forming a "Manhattan," not a generalized city problem. But the present writer does not despair even of this, saying:

"The earnestness with which these new immigrants seek their own betterment, the blithe eagerness with which their children become 'Americans,' and the open door for Christian work which they offer should be a source of stimulation and encouragement, not discouragement."

The writer goes on to distinguish the problem of the smaller city, the "poor" in such cities being, so he avers, "not the same kind of people, from any point of view, as those who fill the tenements of the East Side in London or New York." We read:

"They are for the most part self-respecting and often Christian Americans, with traditions and training which they are too proud to exhibit to the chance home mission-worker who visits them. Their poverty, even, is often more apparent than real. They have recently come to the city attracted by the supposed high wages of the factories. They are ill at ease. They have not yet learned how to adjust themselves in the matter of dress and residence to the new conditions. But they are rich in intelligence, in industry, and in native energy. To think or to speak of them as tho they were in the same attitude toward the Protestant religion as raw immigrants just arrived from some downtrodden nation of Europe is to make a grotesque failure of one's study of the situation.

"These people in our smaller cities ought to have more attention from the churches than they are getting. And it ought to be more intelligent attention. Our city missions are mostly a disgrace to us. And the people whom we are attempting to reach know it. Their minds are often quite as keen as ours. The trouble with our churches is that they are not willing to spend sufficient money and to show a real interest in these city-mission efforts. A rich city church, with a home of its own costing thousands of dollars, carpeted, cushioned, adorned with rich pews, pipe-organ, and stained windows, will have as a 'mission' a wretched, unpainted hut on a side street, alongside negro cabins, with battered chairs, worn-out hymnals, no facilities for Sunday-school work or the physical comfort of the children, and expect the 'poor' to crowd into it. The kind of poor we have in our cities of moderate size will do nothing of the kind. Nor can they be blamed. Neither will they go to service in the rich church itself—at least not till their wages have increased till they can dress as they see others dress. (That, by the way, is one common reason for their poor houses; they prefer to put their earnings into clothes, so as not to appear singular.)"

This rapid shifting of population makes a rural problem as well as a city problem, the writer continues, adding these words:

"But the solving of them is largely a matter of method. The Church has not come to any Waterloo. Our people are not all going to the dogs. The wide-spread and thorough work already done in the way of evangelizing the rural communities will not be as water spilled on the ground simply because many people are going now from the country to the towns. So soon as they can get adjusted and so soon as the Church goes about the matter of caring for them in serious earnest, they will be as religious in the cities as they were in the country. Most of us who have experienced this change of residence have not been conscious of any vast moral revolution in connection with it. There are temptations in the city, to be sure, but so are there in the country. And the modern city, with its facilities for civilized living, for the education of children, the development of religious sentiments and the exhibition of generous conduct, is largely a product of the Christian religion and its effects on our civilization; and it is not by far so black a product as it has often been painted."

RELIGION OF "SENSIBLE AMERICANS"

THE kind of religion profest by "sensible Americans" partakes of the practical. As set forth by Dr. David Starr Jordan it is a "religious philosophy" that has "long tended in the direction ticketed by philosophers as Pragmatism." "Whatever will work in the conduct of life, strengthening it, enriching it, giving it a higher trend, must, so far as it goes, have elements of truth." In such a scheme it will be seen that creeds must play a subordinate part. "To the average American," observes the writer, "the creeds are mostly harmless. They will not harm us if we do not read them," and "without their historic background we can hardly understand them." Mr. Dunne is quoted to the effect that "Since I read the Apostles' Creed it seems less convincing than when I heard it and did not understand it." In the July number of *The Hibbert Journal* (Boston) appear these words in one of the series of articles on religion as it appeals to "sensible" members of different nations. We quote further concerning the religion of the "sensible American":

"As his religion is not regulated by intellectual assent to any proposition in metaphysics, spiritual or biographical, the average sensible American is not alarmed over the results of the Higher Criticism. Enough that is genuine and beyond question goes back to the teachings of Jesus. That devout enthusiasts have interpolated here and there an illustration, a bit of philosophy, or a bit of imagination, or that chapter or epistle may have been attributed to the wrong man, does not disturb his spiritual consciousness. These matters are interesting from the scientific side, but they do not touch bottom in their relation to religion. Neither is he concerned because wine is not turned into water in our day, not even by the faith that moves mountains. The old story of Cana may not be true. It may be poetry, or parable, or error of record, or even pure falsehood. It is no aid to his faith, but it does not disturb it. In the face of the greatest marvel in human history, the influence of him who spake as never man spake, and who will draw all men to him, he will leave to each expert in Oriental imagery such theory of physical miracle as may seem to him best. He can understand that the parables and fancies of Hebrew poets, like those of English poets, interpret spiritual rather than literal or historical fact. Therefore he is not distrest over the narrowness of the whale's gullet, or the adjustment of the days of creation, nor of the fact that the prayers of good men will not wring rain from a steel-blue Australian sky. Neither is his faith impaired by the certainty that the ancestry of man runs close to that of the animals which are likest him, and in whose image, anatomically, he is made. He rejoices that the world is far older and the universe far broader than his fathers had thought; that 'Time is as long as space is wide,' for infinite detail of preparation even in the processes of creation is the best guaranty of ineffable achievement."

Emotionalism, it is said, is not found by the sensible American to be a "necessary attribute of religion." Further:

"Love is not love unless it contains the impulse of renewed life. It must purify itself by action. 'If thou lovest me, feed my lambs.' There is no other evidence. There is no other way in which emotion can impinge on religion. 'Sensations,' says my friend,

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

'are within the reach of all.' Preachers deal with them sometimes. Our rituals and our choirs give them. There are books that pile up great waves of emotion in us, almost as real as if we had earned them. I have read of battles so vividly portrayed that my cold blood grew hot and I felt like a hero. I cooled down, a little more weary than before; that was all. I have listened to great preachers who talked so familiarly of holy things and made them so real that earth has seemed dreary when I touched it again. Emotions are dangerous things unless they find an outlet in action. We can so narcotize ourselves with holy things that our senses will lie to us. We can meditate on holy things until we feel that we are holy too. But periods of rude awakening come. We find we have been hearing and not doing; saying Lord! Lord! and not doing God's will."

BATTLE WITH "ATHEISTIC" SCHOOLS IN FRANCE

THE remarkable vitality of Catholicism in France is shown by the manner in which it has so far withstood all efforts to secularize its administration. It has overcome many of the difficulties occasioned by the confiscation of ecclesiastical buildings and the abolition of the Ecclesiastical Budget which the Concordat of Napoleon I. provided for. New churches are springing up by hundreds, and over these the State can exercise no more power than it exercises over a citizen's private property. The next question to be solved by the Church of France is, What of the education of the young? For centuries the early teaching of children had been in France under the charge of religious orders and congregations. In such schools religion was naturally considered an important element in education. When these orders were suppress and the schools closed, new schools were opened by the Government in which religion was forbidden to be taught. These schools are styled by the Catholics schools of atheism and denounced as such. But the Catholics do more than talk. The orders and congregations are building in every diocese new schools to take the place of those they have been dispossest of by Government. It is therefore in a highly optimistic strain that Oscar Havard writes in the *Soleil* (Paris) that the education of the young in France shall still continue to be Christian. Of the Catholic attitude toward the secular schools he says:

"It is impossible for two Catholics to meet without exchanging remarks by no means cheerful with regard to the schools of the Republic and the future of France. Yet already in our struggles against atheistic education we Catholics have founded sixteen thousand free schools. It is therefore in vain that the Republic for the past twenty-five years has labored with the assistance of a shameless press in making appeals at once corrupt, calumnious, and threatening in order to intimidate the multitude and empty our schools."

A curious story is told by this writer of the way in which efforts were made to destroy the Catholic system of education. It might have originated in the days of Little Hugh of Lincoln, and runs as follows:

"While the harvest of Catholic pupils still increases and French children in increasing numbers are being rescued from the clutches of atheistic educators, our enemies decided on resorting to a tragic expedient. One misty winter night the corpse of an infant of the people whose throat had been cut was laid upon the threshold of one of the Catholic schools of Lille. Immediately magistrates, the police, the press, deputies and senators, as if in obedience to the baton of an invisible conductor, deafened the ears of France and of Europe with a chorus of invectives against the Catholic school, against its teaching, and against its teachers. But strange impotence of imposture and murder! Far from losing any pupils, our schools kept on multiplying their attendance."

These methods having failed, goes on Mr. Havard, two "illustrious statesmen," two "Fathers of their Country," Messrs. Waldeck-Rousseau and Combes, were deputed "to destroy with the ax those establishments of the Republic which could not be demolished by falsehood." "After the sterile outrages of the press, came the sabers of the gendarmerie." "In a single month twelve thousand schools which had enjoyed the confidence of the people for well-nigh a century were abolished."

There is, however, no ground for discouragement, even if the four thousand Catholic schools so far exempted from interdiction should be closed, he adds, and he asks:

"At the prospect of such a calamity ought we to allow our hearts to fail us and cry out that all is lost? God forbid! The atheistic school is by no means so influential as the republicans assert it to be, nor is it so powerful as simple folk suppose. . . . We can confidently anticipate a reaction, such as is being gradually brought about by the propaganda of the royalist and Catholic press, a reaction which will in time rouse up all generous minds in rebellion against the ideas which to-day are triumphant in the Republic."

He concludes by predicting the final triumph of Christianity in the French school. He quotes the words of Sainte-Beuve, "the genius of Christianity approaches, it is in the air," and remarks:

"Yes, we shall live to see it, incredible as it may appear. You may banish Christianity from her temples and from your own codes, but if it be in the air, what weapons can you bring against it?"—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

OUR RELATIONS TO PRIMITIVE CHRISTIANITY

BOTH Catholicism and Protestantism labor under a misconception in regard to their moral relations to primitive Christianity. At least according to Harold Höffding, a professor in the University of Copenhagen, both branches of the Christian Church, in believing themselves still maintaining a continuous relation with the primitive Church, will not admit that they have "preserved from primitive Christianity only those elements that may be realized under the conditions of modern civilization." People believe that they conform to the morality of the New Testament, because they clothe their moral principles with Biblical formulas. Nevertheless, he asserts, "their position in the face of civilization is totally different from that of primitive Christianity." There is no doubt, he thinks, that our conception of life is nearer to the Greek conception than to that of primitive Christianity. "For it is our aim to discover and produce in the world material wealth in the preservation of which we believe; the rôle of morality is to unfold and render harmonious human life, both in the individual and in society. That rôle was recognized by the Greeks." How different were the ideas of the early Church we are shown in a section from Professor Höffding's new work on the "Philosophy of Religion." We quote from this section reprinted in *Revue Bleue* (Paris). Thus:

"The morality of primitive Christianity was determined by the ardent awaiting of the second and immediate coming of Jesus. . . . . .

"The result was that men ceased to consider terrestrial and human conditions. Civilization, conduct in temporal circumstances, the life of the family and the State, in art and in science, could have no immediate value, no positive significance. A state of expectation, inert but intense, was the essential condition of the soul. 'The Kingdom of God' was not to be realized by long effort, upon the solid ground of nature and human life, by the discovery and production of objects of value. The only important thing was to be ready to receive him, when—and that, in their own generation, even—he should appear in a supernatural manner in the heavens. Such preparation was all that mattered. Consequently, what need of change in the actual circumstances of life? It was better for men to refrain from marriage, and to abstain from giving their daughters in marriage; why should the slave seek to free himself? None of those things were worth attention, for they belonged to the order of things that would soon pass away. When the men of that time prayed: 'Let thy kingdom come!' they

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

believed, not in a vague participation of spiritual blessings, but in the supernatural and literal coming of the royal Messiah; the prayer was an ardent wish to see that advent take place immediately. But the life founded upon that state of expectation and waiting was not a life of suffering nor asceticism in the sense of self-torture. It was not a funeral march, but a pean of victory; for the keenness of their suspense excited all their powers of mind. They saw visions, and sometimes were so overcome by their emotions that words failed them. Revelation did not end with the death of Jesus; it continued in the hearts of individuals by the means of the movements of the supernatural spirit. If belief in the near advent of the millennial kingdom was the first essential trait of primitive Christianity, enthusiasm was the second. Men were so carried away by enthusiasm that a complete ecclesiastical organization was no more possible or necessary than was a positive participation in social life and in civilization. . . . . .

"As for the duties and positive, material rewards, which are the results of the progress of enlightenment among men, and to which our moral conceptions to-day are attached, they are sought for vainly in the morality of primitive Christianity. For morality was contented to leave things in a state that should not distract the thought of one awaiting the future life that was about to begin."

This primitive conception remained faithful to its principles in all essential points during the first two centuries of the Christian era, says Professor Höffding. In the course of time it was replaced by the speculative development of dogma and the perfecting of the organization of the Church. With the decline of the ecstatic period of waiting and of individual enthusiasm, a more positive relation could establish itself, little by little, with civilization. He continues:

"The problem transmitted without solution by primitive Christianity to the Church that followed it was solved by Catholicism in a manner testifying to the powerful historical instinct of the heads of the Church. As Harnack points out in his 'History of Dogma,' it is difficult to conceive, in contemporaneous Protestantism, the influence exercised by asceticism in the fourth and fifth centuries, and to fully grasp to what extent it dominated the imagination, thoughts, and entire life. It threatened to break up the Church. On the other hand, multitudes of new converts from foreign nations crowded to the Church, and it found itself obliged to undertake the work of a powerful educator, civilizer, and organizer. Therefore it was compelled to adopt a broader conception of things than would have been accepted in the first days of enthusiasm; it had to tolerate many things that it could not prevent, and to incorporate elements that in themselves and for themselves were outside of its ideal. It was necessary to find in the bosom of the Church a place for 'the perfect' who clung to the ideal of primitive Christianity, as well as for 'the imperfect' who needed consolation and a rule for life, but who were not yet ready to abandon ordinary human existence. It was necessary to preserve the union with the ideal of primitive Christianity as well as with the realities of the present time. The problem consisted in knowing how one could at the same time break with the world and govern it.

"The solution offered by Catholicism consisted in recognizing different degrees of perfection. The monk, the priest, and the laity represent each one a degree or a form of Christianity, and the Church recognized them all. The same psychological and pedagogical instinct that led the Church to recognize the 'implicit faith' here conducted it to the distinction between merit and duty.

"The monk corresponds to the primitive Christian type. He responds to the question: 'Where is the ideal of the first great days of Christianity?' In reply to that, Catholicism could show its monks and nuns, who, filled with the desire for the one thing necessary, had broken the strongest bonds that attach the human soul to this world. The monk and the nun do more than duty demands of man; they conform not only to the general commandment, but even to the counsel of the apostle. The priest represents an intermediary form between the monk and the laity. In renouncing family ties, he has followed one of the counsels of the apostle, while in other respects he shares the life of the world in which he lives, offering help and consolation to others. The laity lives the human life, under all its different conditions, but strives, with the aid of the Church, to avoid becoming lost in it. . . . . .

"Protestantism at first failed to take fully into consideration the great problem that was presented by its relations with primitive Christianity. It was a movement born of the need of affirming the rights of the liberty of conscience. Admitting that one found in the New Testament many things that Catholicism, on account of its hierarchical system and its too close union with the world, could neither recognize nor permit to act freely, one naturally believed in a return to primitive Christianity. Protestantism, however, was not long in signifying, not only an emancipation from religious life, and an attempt to return to the sources of Christianity, but even, more or less conscientiously, the emancipation of life in general in regard to the authority of the Church. Life in the world was no longer to be considered inferior to life in the cloister. Perfection was to be attained not by asceticism artificially introduced, but by an intimate abandoning of the heart to God, and by confidence in God. It was no longer a question of supporting life, but of cultivating it and developing it, and the individual should find his vocation in aiding in this development."

Rejecting the point of view of Ritschl and of Harnack in regard to the relation existing between modern and primitive Christianity, Professor Höffding adopts one which he calls ethical-historical. According to this conception, Christianity is a spiritual power that has penetrated and still penetrates profoundly human life. Its origin and first development, he believes, will probably remain a psychological and historical enigma. He writes:

"Christianity is an Oriental movement; it bears the strong imprint of its Jewish origin, modified, perhaps, by Persian influences; in the course of its further dogmatic development, it was determined by Greek thought, or, at least, by Hellenic forms of conception. Its final development is the result of intellectual, esthetic, moral, and social influences neither produced by itself nor existing anterior to its birth. For that reason, it is impossible to consider it, as it now is, as the foundation, valid in all time, of our conception and our conduct of life. It could no more give us that foundation than could the morality of the Greeks."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PROFESSIONAL ETHICS OF LAWYERS—Lawyers have long been in possession of traditional guides to conduct inspired by what is known as "professional ethics." The American Bar Association has, through a committee appointed for the purpose, reduced to a set of rules these traditional maxims and published them for the guidance of those called to the bar. *The Episcopal Recorder* (Philadelphia) describes these rules as "now set forth in a way worthy of a great profession, and with a skill which one would expect from such a committee." It, however, calls attention to two things, "one of which the committee has dealt with, and one we venture to think it should have dealt with." They are these:

"The question dealt with deals with the propriety of defending 'a person accused of crime,' altho the lawyer may believe him guilty. That this is within the bounds of propriety, the committee agrees, on the ground that the welfare of the public demands that no one should be condemned save on the condition that his guilt has been established by due process of law. But while this is permitted, no lawyer has the right to advise a great corporation as to how it may evade the law, which seems to be the special demand made upon some corporation counsel. To such this sentence in the newly voiced code is commended: 'The office of attorney does not permit, much less does it demand, for any client, violation of law or any manner of fraud or chicanery.'

"An omission, in our judgment, in these 'canons of professional ethics,' is the failure to deny the right of the profession to take advantage of technical errors. If, of course, such technical errors would materially change a verdict, advantage should be taken of them. But to raise such points to gain time and defer the execution of justice, when it is known by those who raise them that justice is not served by so doing, but rather defeated, this is to do injustice to the public by imposing upon them further expense and defeating the purposes of swift justice. A canon pronouncing against such a practise would add greatly to the value of an admirable presentation of the principles of professional ethics practised by members of the American bar."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"UNCLE REMUS"

IT is being said of "Uncle Remus" that "there was never another just like him in all our history, and there will never be any one else who can exactly take his place." This observation in the Charleston *News and Courier* may be explained perhaps by another to be found in the Detroit *Free Press*, that "men of wide fame have died in the recent past, and among them have been some who may have influenced the nation more than Joel Chandler Harris, tho none has been closer to the hearts of his countrymen." Comments on the death of the Southern writer whose identity has long been merged with "Uncle Remus," the figure he created, all partake of a feeling of personal affection. He passed away at his home in Atlanta, Ga., on July 3. Young and old are represented as his friends. "He did not 'write down' to children," says the Indianapolis *News*, "and the result is that the stories of Mr. Harris have delighted all classes. . . . They captivated, not only the children, not only their fathers and mothers, but the sober students of folk-lore as well." The writer in *The News* continues:

"The man who did not make the acquaintance of 'Uncle Remus' in his youth has lost much out of his life. The man who did form this friendship will feel that he also lost much out of his life when Mr. Harris died. He was a true story-teller, a pleasant philosopher, a kindly humorist, and a friend of man. Probably no one of his contemporaries contributed more to the pleasure of the public than Mr. Harris. His influence was wholly good, always on the side of what was clean and pure and wholesome. If it can not be said of him that 'his death eclipsed the gaiety of nations'—was this true even of Garrick?—it certainly may be said of Harris as truly as of the great actor, that it 'impoverished the public stock of harmless pleasure.' He put a whole generation under obligation to him. And this gentle, modest, shrinking, almost timid man could not escape the fame which, in spite of himself, made him a public character. We are all the poorer for his death."

The following sketch of Mr. Harris's career is quoted from the Springfield *Republican*:

"Harris was born at Eatonton, Ga., December 8, 1848, and was thus but halfway along in his sixtieth year—he ought to have lived longer, for there was visible no diminution of his genius. He was educated in the common schools of his region and at the Eatonton Academy. He began work as 'printer's devil' on a Confederate newspaper, *The Countryman*, published on a plantation nine miles from the nearest post-office. The paper was edited by Joseph Addison Turner, to whose memory Mr. Harris dedicated his book, 'On the Plantation,' as 'lawyer, editor, scholar, planter, and philanthropist.' This journal, a weekly, was published at $10 a year in the early part of 1864; then the price was raised to $15, and later to $20—in Confederate money of course. Turner had a good deal of wit, and an insouciant way of bearing the brunt of war. His place was plundered by the 'bummers' of Sherman's army, and yet he bore it in a good-natured way that was wonderful. Harris the man remembered with gratitude his boy's experience with such a man. He wrote items for *The Countryman*, and occasionally verse; nor should it be forgotten that Uncle Remus's 'Songs and Sayings' showed a clever facility in riming, which Harris seldom indulged in. After the burning of the little 'shanty' printing-office Harris went to Savannah, and thence to Atlanta. He was a reporter on the Atlanta *Constitution* when he wrote the first Uncle Remus sketch, at the urgent encouragement of Evan Howell, long the editor of that able paper. Immediately it caught the attention of the country, and he remained attached to *The Constitution*, becoming its chief ornament and distinction. His plantation stories and sketches are genuine, and he did an inestimable service in preserving them. Since he showed the way, there have been many to follow, and among the few who have done this successfully is Martha Young, many of whose beautiful or quaint sketches have first appeared in *The Republican*, and are since issued in book form.

"Mr. Harris was, besides all this original work, an editorial writer for *The Constitution*, and was excellent in that work also. Most of his work was done outside the office of the paper, at his home, in a cottage embowered in sweet gums and pines, in the little village of West Point, where the mocking-birds sang, and in whose grounds his Jersey cows and his bees and his kitchen- and flower-gardens had room. The cottage had generous hearths and many windows; his library was but a small one, his pictures were few, but his children had the run of the house and the place. There dwelt his mother, his wife, four boys, and one daughter. He cared nothing for society, and was indeed the most natural and informal of men. Harris was an American as well as a Southerner, and he was an idealist; his great hero was Abraham Lincoln."

The note of mourning is particularly keen in the journals of the South. This citation from the Houston *Chronicle* may be chosen as characteristic:

"No more will *Uncle Remus* tell his delightful stories to the *Little Boy*. *Brer Rabbit* and *Brer Fox* and *Brer B'ar* are master-

By courtesy of Charles Scribner's Sons.

Joel Chandler Harris

The creator of "Uncle Remus," whose stories "captivated not only the children, not only their fathers and mothers, but the sober students of folk-lore as well."

less. They are withdrawing into the wood's deep shadows, stricken with a sense of loss. The *Little Boy* seeks his mother's arms, demanding to know the answer to the age-old riddle, death. Where has *Uncle Remus* gone?

"Out on the free winds of heaven, child. Do you remember that song of Mr. Harris's that we used to chant, the one that had these lines for a refrain?

'My honey, my love, my heart's delight,
Hit's a mighty fur walk on a rainy night—
Lemme in, lemme in.'

"It may be, Little Boy, indeed we venture to say it is true, that while the soul of the great author goes upon its long journey to the stars, the spirit of *Uncle Remus*, whom he summoned up to serve him so many years, is traveling toward the shade of an ancient cabin, where it knew youth and the joys of youth, yearning and singing:

'My honey, my love, my heart's delight,
Hit's a mighty fur walk on a rainy night—
Lemme in, lemme in.'

"And into the ghostly shadow of that ancient cabin old Uncle Remus is going to enter and find the spirit of the one he loved best when he was young, before Mr. Harris caught him up and put him into the book. You never tired of hearing him tell stories, *Little*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Boy, but who knows?—maybe he was weary of telling them. Maybe all the while his thoughts were turned toward the past, and he was waiting for the signal of release. Anyhow, he's gone home now, and he won't come back any more."

EASTERN IDEAS OF BIOGRAPHY

THE Western idea of what makes good material for biography does not square with Eastern notions of proper reticence. A protest comes from Yone Noguchi, the Japanese poet, over the revelations made concerning the private life of Lafcadio Hearn in recent biographical works. In the rather untrammeled English of one to whom another tongue was native, Mr. Noguchi declares he has "many a reason of joy to live in Japan where personality is not talked so much and gossip is only a little short of crime, and silence is poetry and virtue." The poet's letter, addrest to the New York *Sun*, continues in this vein:

By courtesy of Charles Scribner's Sons.

YONE NOGUCHI

(From a pen drawing by Ernest Peixotto).

Who thinks that English literature would be ten times better off "without the art of biography-writing"—a condition that exists in Japan.

"We never talk of Hearn's personality here; it is enough to have his books. It is said in Japan that any bad man has a right to become a *hotoke* or Buddha, and that death is emancipation; I am sure that even Hearn as a Japanese must have become a *hotoke* now sleeping in his beloved Zoshigaya; and we have only to burn incense before his grave and read a *sutra* if we can not say anything good about him in public. Indeed, to keep silence is better than praise. But it is perfectly appalling to observe in the Western countries that when one dies his friends have to rush to print his private letters and even an unexpected person volunteers to speak as 'his best friend,' and presumes to write his biography.

"I agree with Dr. Gould that the publication of Hearn's letters by Elizabeth Bisland (the 'Life and Letters of Lafcadio Hearn') was a sad affair; I believe that not only Hearn's letters, but anybody's private letters except when they speak to the public through their channels, should not be printed. They are only charming when they are kept privately; but they become quite often a nuisance when they are brought out to the public gaze. Their sacredness should be protected; and how often that shrine of sacredness has been stamped to the ground in the West. Such a practise would make any one, not only one of a sensitive cast of mind, hold back his spontaneity in his correspondence and appear always in his best air of formalism, which means death to the private exchange of thought and fancy. The infernal exposure of one's weakness is a delightful part of a private letter; and exaggeration is a beauty of it. I think that Hearn's letters are a sort of confession of his worse self (according to Dr. Gould) by virtue of which confession he was unconsciously finding a way of spiritual exaltation; they are like the shell of a cicada the shedding of which is a course of evolution; they were for Hearn a life and a prayer. . . . . .

"We had enough sadness in Poe already, who was overcolored and even blackened only to make, perhaps on the part of his biographers, a terribly romantic figure out of him. I always believe that he was awfully misunderstood. And I do not see any wisdom at all in making another Poe out of Hearn. Here in Japan we do not play an art of biography-writing, and I wish that such a modern fashion of the West may never invade our Japanese literature. And I think that the English literature would be ten times better off without it, too. It is easy to say in writing that a man has no morality, and that he was an apostle of morbidity; but you know well that nobody could be so in the absolute. What Dr. Gould said about Hearn of the days in Cincinnati, New Orleans, and Martinique may be true; but you must remember that he spent his best years as a writer in Japan, where the calm, gray atmosphere clearly distilled his character; it was in Japan where he could find his home, and the perfect ease of mind which marvelously blossomed as his Japanese books. You must judge him as a Hearn in Japan. Doubtless it was no small joy for him not to be observed too closely for his unbecoming physical appearance in Japan, where we do not make much of it. He may have been poverty-stricken in his American days; and his utter unfamiliarity with any sympathetic air, I believe, made him act wantonly in spite of himself; and we know there is a certain period of youth also when we think it rather wonderful to say and act something which might be criticized as immoral and materialistic; in fact, wickedness appears more grand. But it is only the sin of youth which will pass away when one finds his own place and soul; and they came to Hearn in Japan, where he was respected as a teacher, and even materially well off; in fact, much richer than his fellow teachers."

CONFIDENCE IN THE FUTURE OF SIMPLIFIED SPELLING

DOUBT is exprest by the president of the Simplified Spelling Board, Professor Lounsbury, "if any one can recall a movement of modern times, apparently so unpopular with the mass of men, and to some so exceedingly distasteful," as that of simplified spelling, which, on the other hand, "has unexpectedly found arrayed behind it so great a weight of highly educated opinion." The list of twenty thousand signers already secured, giving their adherence to the proposed reforms, contains the "names of men eminent in every department of scholarship, in every line of scientific or linguistic research, and in every form of human endeavor." So asserts Professor Lounsbury in his annual address recently published by the Simplified Spelling Board. Representatives from the leading institutions throughout the land are in large numbers supporters of the movement, forming, as the president states it, "a body of men who will not be in the least disturbed by the chatter of the ignorant or the shrieks of the hysterical." Not a single scholar in English either in this country or in England, "to whom other scholars would feel that deference is due," the Professor ventures to say, can be found who is opposed to the movement. He adds further:

"More significant, perhaps, for the ultimate success of the movement is the enthusiastic adhesion of a large body of teachers in our preparatory schools, especially of those engaged in the work of primary instruction. These have constantly brought to their attention the perplexities and obscurities of our present system of spelling; the hindrances of all sorts which it places in the way of education; the waste of time and effort which it involves; the imposition—in both senses of the word—it forces upon the learner of mastering distinctions which have not the slightest foundation in reason, and, therefore, instead of clearing the mind, serve simply to confuse it. More than the members of any other class do these appreciate the unnecessary hardship which the labor spent in the acquisition of knowledge in itself really useless, compels the child to undergo, and the barrier which it raises in the way of any rapid acquisition of our mother-tung."

In the way of specific reference to this latter point are the statements of Mr. Charles P. G. Scott, secretary of the board, quoted recently by the New York *Times*. The important gains in the adoption of the simplified forms are to be found in the normal schools in the Middle West. Those of Illinois and Iowa, it is calculated, will send forth in the next year some four thousand graduates who will teach the modified forms.

According to the secretary certain inaccurate press reports have

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

been current concerning the action taken by the National Education Association at Cleveland. Simplified spelling was not voted down; but a proposal to have the reports of the Association printed according to the simplified-spelling lists was set aside at the request of the Simplified Spelling Board itself, through a belief in the inexpediency of such action.

Encouraged by the support which has come to the work already accomplished the board faces with confidence a future of enlarged effort. Further attempts at reforming the spelling must be based upon pure phonetic principles, Professor Lounsbury asserts, else complication instead of simplification will result. He enlarges:

"Any alteration of orthography, to be of value, must follow the plan of having the spelling in the case of any word indicate its precise pronunciation. This means, in short, that it must follow the line of fonetic reform. By this I do not mean the subtle distinctions which would enable us to detect the variation in the speech of different individuals, or even in that of whole regions of country. It is a working norm that is to be kept in view, which is sufficiently close to exactness to enable every man to understand what his neighbor is saying, while sufficiently broad to give full recognition to the play of individual or national peculiarities. But the ideal that every man, the moment he sees a syllable, if not a word, should know just how to pronounce it, is the ideal which ought to be kept in view. I do not expect that ideal ever to be reacht, at least in our tung, tho it is doubtless easily achievable in some others. Still, if we shoot at the sun, our arrow will attain a far greater hight than if we direct it at something on our level. Any other aim than to represent pronunciation by spelling, in accordance with pure fonetic principles, is sure to fail eventually, even were it to meet for a time with temporary success; for, not to speak it profanely, such attempts, not being of God, can not stand. It is because previous efforts have largely followed the false lights of derivation or of fancied regularity, that they have failed to command respect, and often not even attention, and never conformity on any scale worth considering; for, after all, the public in this matter is not made up of such fools as one who limited his reading to newspaper comments upon spelling would conclude that it must be. . . . . .

"The avowed object of this Association is the simplification of the spelling. It has carefully avoided the use of the term fonetic, not from any aversion to it, but because the general public, even of educated men, as one can easily discover from newspaper comment, has not the slightest conception of what the word means. It seems to me that the time has come that it should be enlightened. Every genuin simplification of the spelling which has ever taken place in our language has been of the nature of an approach to the fonetic standard. It must be such, in order to have any good reason for the alteration. If in any given case the change made is an adequate and unambiguous representativ of the sound, it is fonetic spelling pure and simple. If the alteration does not carry with certainty its pronunciation, it is either partial or spurious fonetic spelling; and when you have got it you may be no better off than you were before, and possibly not so well off. When you have taken the *b* out of *debt* and the *u* out of *build*, you have made a reform in obedience to fonetic principles; and, what to some is of great importance, it is in perfect accord with the derivation of both words. The change once adopted universally is therefore likely to remain permanent for all time. On the other hand, take the *b* from *doubt* and it removes one stumbling-block in the way of the proper pronunciation. So far, so good. The change is in accordance with the derivation."

Professor Lounsbury said in conclusion:

"I do not believe myself that the English race, once fully awakened to the exact character of English orthography, will cling forever to a system which wastes the time of useful years in the acquisition of knowledge really useless but conventionally of first importance, and in so doing develops the memory at the expense of the reasoning powers. But, besides the difficulty inherent in the matter itself, we have also to recognize the immensity of the work that is before us in enlightening public opinion. The superstition as to the sanctity of our spelling is so strongly intrencht behind a barrier of ignorant belief and violent prejudice, and this so fortified by use and wont, that even to carry its outworks will require the time and effort of years of struggle."

TO COMMEMORATE MILTON

AMERICA, it is urged, should join with Great Britain in celebrating the tercentenary of Milton, which occurs on December 9. Some university, particularly Harvard, might unite with Cambridge, England, in such a step, thinks the New York *Sun*. Already the first steps have been taken by Christ's College, in inaugurating an exhibition of all the known portraits of Milton. A counterpart of the English celebration on this side of the Atlantic, observes *The Sun*, will be especially fitting, "for Milton is the most illustrious exemplar of that Puritan type which has left so deep an imprint on American character; and it was the New England of Endicott, Winthrop, and Sir Harry Vane rather than the England of the Restoration which challenged in his later days the sympathies of the author of 'Paradise Lost,' of 'Samson Agonistes,' and of 'Paradise Regained.'" England even is accused by this writer of being rather behindhand in its recognition of this "great republican poet," but this is explained as due to the persistence "of the sickly sentimentality which in royalist circles long hallowed the memory of 'the man Charles' in whom the Latin secretary of the Commonwealth and the author of the 'Areopagitica' could see only a tyrant and a perjurer." The writer adds:

From "Illustrated London News."

MILTON AT THE AGE OF TEN,

From a portrait painted by Cornelius Janssen on his first visit to England, when he lodged in a house in Bread Street, near that of Milton's father. It represents the boy "with auburn-tinted locks, of a fresh complexion, and serious expression."

"For those to whom Charles I. is a martyr his chief arraigner is no better than a regicide. In the eyes, however, of the democracy, which since 1832 has been sweeping steadily toward ascendency in Britain, John Milton is their poet laureate, and fortunate is it for the cause of sober and orderly progress that inspiration should be sought, not in the visions of Rousseau, but in the sane tho lofty teachings of one who was ever careful to distinguish between liberty and license.

"The movement which has been begun by Christ's College, Cambridge, might with admirable propriety be taken up on this side of the water by some great New-England university; such, for example, as Harvard, whose founder, like Milton, was a Cambridge man. At Harvard throughout the bleak seventeenth century there was an anxious and a by no means unsuccessful effort to demonstrate that a rigorous piety is not incompatible with a cultivation

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

of that liberal learning which is so marvelously assimilated and reproduced in the exquisite mosaic 'Lycidas' and on many a ringing page of the two Miltonic epics. Yale also, altho from the outset it reflected an even sterner aspect of Puritanism than was exhibited in the Massachusetts academy, was to prove that orthodoxy the most austere need not disqualify its votary from sacrificing also to the Muses, or from essaying, tho the theme were Biblical, to 'soar above the Aonian Mount.'

"It is certain that for some two centuries, throughout New England and among her mighty offshoots in the West, the 'Paradise Lost' was read more universally and more attentively than any other volume, with the exception of the Bible and Bunyan's 'Pilgrim's Progress.' Its vocabulary lent warmth and elevation to many a Calvinistic homily and contributed gleams of splendor to the orations of Daniel Webster. Everywhere as the Republic grew the studious and thoughtful descendant of New-England stock felt himself uplifted and encouraged as he recognized in Milton the consummate union of piety and virtue with wisdom, learning, melody, and beauty."

The exhibition already opened at Christ's College contains all the authentic portraits of Milton, which number seven or at most eight. The two likenesses most above suspicion, says "G. B. D.," a correspondent of the New York *Evening Post*, "are not those of the days of his political career or of his literary fame." They are those of his early youth at the ages of ten and twenty; the former, reproduced by us, is thus described:

"The Janssen portrait, the earliest portrait of Milton, painted by an artist then unknown on his first visit to London, has an undoubtedly genuine pedigree traceable to within recent years. . . . When three or four months ago Dr. Williamson prepared his catalog for the present exhibition he referred to it as a lost original; yet, within a few weeks he discovered it in the possession of Mr. Passmore Edwards in time to procure its loan and to add a supplementary note in the late pages of the catalog. As an artistic work it is of no mean order. No other picture of Milton in this respect can be compared with it. It represents the poet as a boy of ten, with auburn-tinted locks, of a fresh complexion, and serious expression. He must have been prematurely serious, and with an intelligence exceptionally developed even for those days. One can read in his face something of the struggles of his father, disinherited for his faith, musician by soul, lawyer by trade, with riches acquired solely through bitter effort in an alien and distasteful profession."

THE TERRORIST IN RUSSIAN FICTION

TURGENEF portrayed nihilists and revolutionary propagandists of the first period of Russia's political struggle. Tolstoy has painted vague figures of political convicts and exiles. Now, however, novelists are presenting complete pictures of the terrorist, the man or woman whose tools in the cause of the revolution are the pistol, the dagger, and the bomb. The press censorship, even in its modified and relaxed form, may in part account for the neglect hitherto of a type that has been so tragically familiar in Russia since the early eighties of the last century. In the last several years political assassinations have been numbered by the hundred, and the Red Terror has been met by the White Terror, the Pogrom, the massacre, the summary trials and wholesale executions. The "younger" of the story-writers have ventured to draw individual terrorists and to deal with certain peculiar phases of the war between the bomb and the gallows. The censorship has not, so far, found it necessary to call a halt to this literary-psychological study of the terror. The most striking sketches of this description have been written by Leonid Andreieff and Mme. Z. Hippius, the latter a "minor poet," critic, and author of some distinction and of rather "decadent" proclivities.

Andreieff's story was in every way extraordinary, and it found no favor with the critics. It dealt with a terrorist who was pursued by the police, who had been charged with the commission of a "deed," and who was determined to perform his task before falling into the hands of his enemies. He seeks refuge in a fashionable resort of ill-repute, thinking that that would be the last place in the capital where the police and spies would look for a desperate terrorist. The day has been set for his deed, and he speaks of it with great solemnity and fateful gravity.

In the resort he tries to be gay and light-hearted, but one of the unfortunate women in it divines his superiority and self-sacrificing spirit and tells him her tragic story—a story of abandonment, cruelty, gradual degradation, and shame. She sees him the man she has been waiting for—the friend, the rescuer, the unselfish helper. He is not inclined to take this new mission seriously, and then the woman overwhelms him with hot, bitter reproaches. He is no hero, no lover of justice and right; he is one of the vulgar, the low, the sensual; he is responsible for her and such as she, and his alleged nobility is a mockery. This passionate, hysterical outburst impresses him as full of truth and covers him with remorse and confusion. He must rescue the woman at any cost, tho the police should seize him, and his deed be left undone.

The moral of this story is plain, especially in view of the fact that immorality and sexual license are rampant in Russia, even among the students and intellectual idealists. A different tale of terror, of crime, and repentance and punishment, is told by Mme. Hippius in a sketch entitled "Such There Was, Too," which appeared in the monthly *Rousskaya Misl.*

Valerian is a young man who has fallen under revolutionary influences and joined one of the "fighting groups." It was his duty first to watch and spy upon the high personages condemned by the group and then to kill them. He had believed in his "cause" and had followed it with conviction. But gradually doubt had begun to trouble him. Was he not a spy and a murderer? Of course, he was doing his awful work for a sacred cause, but still, still the work itself was terrible. At the same time, as he knew, others, his enemies, were spying and conspiring against him and his comrades; they, too, were seeking to entrap and betray and kill; they were vile, yet somehow the work was the same. *Valerian* was undergoing a psychical crisis. He could not help thinking of his past, of his studies, of his faith and hope, of his home, the green fields, the life of innocence. Now he felt a strange emptiness within him; he could not sleep, rest, dream.

But he continued in his career. After killing a man, shooting and hitting him twice, and seeing him fall in the garden walk, he was commissioned to do something "bigger." This time it was to be a bomb, not a revolver, and the affair was graver and more risky. But again he was entirely successful.

Having thrown his bomb, he stood in the public square and waited. He saw how from under the smoking, burning pieces, a body was lifted, with torn clothing, disfigured, unrecognizable, strangely "short," the limbs missing. The head, hatless, bloody, was almost detached. On the ground there was a heap—the maimed, expiring, convulsive horses he had blown up. The mob had gathered, there was noise, confusion; people were seized, released; everybody was accusing everybody else; no one knew anything. The murderer was undisturbed; no one seemed to turn to him, to suspect him of the deed. Suddenly, recovering his senses, he approached a man in uniform and said: "It was I; I killed him." Arrest followed, then trial. Everything went as it usually does. *Valerian* was taken out, placed in a wagon, taken somewhere. Then he was locked up again. He was given food, and he ate. Paper was handed him, but he did not write. Men came and went; he preserved silence.

Night came. A priest visited him, sighed, said something, and went away. He stretched himself on his cot, fell asleep.

In the morning some one came to his cell, made him rise, and took him out. It was cold, frosty. He saw others taken out. There were many people about. The same priest came, said something, presented to his lips a cold metallic cross.

Then he was lifted, something white was thrown over his head, and he was hanged.

And he died.

Thus ends the story. Yes, says one critic, there are such ones too among the terrorists, perhaps many of them. Who is responsible for them? How are they drawn into the life? By what hypnotic process are they made to give up their young lives, to commit such deeds?—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

CURRENT POETRY

The Frozen Grail.

To Peary and His Band.

By Elsa Barker.

Why sing the legends of the Holy Grail,
The dead Crusaders of the Sepulcher,
While these men live? Are the great bards all dumb?
Here is a vision to shake the blood of Song,
And make Fame's watchman tremble at his post.

What shall prevail against the spirit of man,
When cold, the lean and snarling wolf of hunger,
The threatening spear of ice-mailed Solitude,
Silence, and space, and ghostly footed Fear
Prevail not? Dante, in his frozen hell,
Shivering, endured no bleakness like the void
These men have warmed with their own flaming will,
And peopled with their dreams. The wind from fierce
Arcturus in their faces, at their backs
The whip of the world's doubt, and in their souls
Courage to die—if death shall be the price
Of that cold cup that shall assuage their thirst—
They climb, and fall, and stagger toward the goal.
They lay themselves the road whereby they travel,
And sue God for a franchise. Does He watch
Behind the lattice of the boreal lights?
In that Grail-chapel of their stern-vowed quest,
Ninety of God's long paces toward the North,
Will they behold the splendor of His face?

To conquer the world must man renounce the world?
These have renounced it. Had ye only faith
Ye might move mountains, said the Nazarene.
Why, these have faith to move the zones of man
Out to the point where All and Nothing meet.
They catch the bit of Death between their teeth
In one wild dash to trample the unknown
And leap the gates of knowledge. They have dared
Even to defy the sentinel that guards
The doors of the forbidden—dared to hurl
Their breathing bodies after the Ideal,
That like the Heavenly Kingdom must be taken
Only by violence. The star that leads
The leader of this quest has held the world
True to its orbit for a million years.

And shall he fail? They never fail who light
Their lamp of faith at the unwavering flame
Burnt for the altar service of the Race
Since the beginning. He shall find the strange—
The white immaculate Virgin of the North,
Whose steady gaze no mortal ever dared,
Whose icy hand no human ever grasped.
In the dread silence and the solitude
She waits and listens through the centuries
For one indomitable, destined soul,
Born to endure the glory of her eyes,
And lift his warm lips to the frozen Grail.

—*The New York Times.*

The Open Road.

By Maude Goldring.

Out past the bars of Square and Place,
And streets where toilers bear their load,
Past all the hurrying populace
There runs the Open Road.

How white its ribbon measures out
The sun-baked acres round the town!
How hoarse the People's empty shout
Behind us travels down!

They fret, but we, with scrip and staff,
Take pilgrims' way some dusty eve.
Behind the People snatch and laugh
Over the toys we leave.

Beyond us lies the heathy hill,
Lone valleys where the brown streams meet,
The low-roofed cot, the turning mill,
The waving plains of wheat.

Before us still the wide skies arch,
The primrose West with rose is strewed,

A Child Can Tell Good Paint

if instructions for using our white lead tester are followed. The whole experiment is very simple and yet it is an absolute guard against throwing away money on worthless paint which looks like the real thing when put on the house, but which will not wear. Painting is a great and constant expense only when the paint material is bought blindly or used without intelligence.

Send for our Test Equipment R.

which includes blow-pipe for testing, instructions for using it, and book on paint and painting. Worth dollars to every paint user; costs nothing but a postal card. Address

FULL WEIGHT KEGS

The Dutch Boy Painter on a keg guarantees not only purity but *full weight* of White Lead. Our packages are not weighed with the contents; each keg contains the amount of *White Lead* designated on the outside.

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY

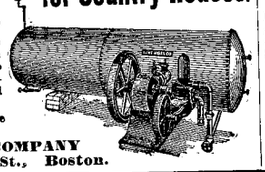
in whichever of the following cities is nearest you:
New York, Boston, Buffalo, Cincinnati, Chicago, Cleveland, St. Louis, Philadelphia (John T. Lewis & Bros. Co.), Pittsburgh (National Lead & Oil Co.)

Water Supply for Country Houses.

THE PROBLEM SOLVED

No elevated tank to freeze or leak. Tank located in cellar. Any pressure up to 60 lbs. The ideal fire protection. Send for Illustrated Catalogue "O."

Let our Engineers figure out your needs.



LUNT MOSS COMPANY
43 South Market St., Boston.

RUNNING WATER IN COUNTRY HOUSES

Every country resident, if there's a stream on his land, can have running water in his house, giving him city conveniences, and in his barn, saving him the drudgery of hand pumping. Simply install a

Niagara Hydraulic Ram

Works day and night without attention. Better than a gasoline engine or windmill. Send for booklet K and estimate. We furnish Caldwell Towers and Tanks.

NIAGARA HYDRAULIC ENGINE CO.
140 Nassau St., N. Y. Factory, Chester, Pa.

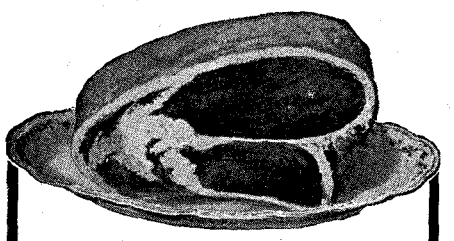
Dioxogen

THE OXYGEN CLEANSER THAT MEETS ALL DEMANDS

for prophylactic cleanliness. As powerful as Bichloride of Mercury 1 to 1000, but HARMLESS. ¶ Cuts, wounds, burns, sores and all conditions requiring antiseptic treatment come within the scope of its usefulness. ¶ Dioxogen bubbles and foams as it cleanses, purifies and makes aseptic; you can see and feel it work. OXYGEN is the only active agent in Dioxogen. At druggists everywhere.

THE OAKLAND CHEMICAL COMPANY, NEW YORK

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



ROAST MEATS

Hot or Cold, are rendered more appetizing and agreeable by adding, to suit the taste,

LEA & PERRINS SAUCE

THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

Soups, Fish, Chops, Stews, Game, Gravies, Salads, Cheese and nearly all the courses in a dinner are given "that finishing touch" by its use. It is a good digestive.

See that Lea & Perrins Signature is on the Label and Wrappers.

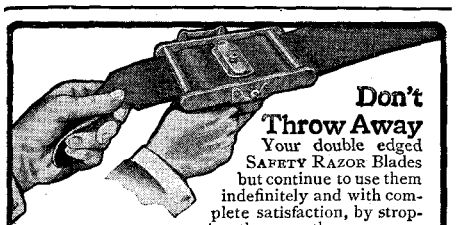
Beware of Imitations.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, Agents, N. Y.

The KLIP with the GRIP

A binder and loose leaf holder. No holes to punch or strings to tie. Instantly removable. Covers to order. Price list *free*. Sample dozen mailed for 75 cents.

H. H. BALLARD, 327, Pittsfield, Mass.



Don't Throw Away

Your double edged SAFETY RAZOR Blades but continue to use them indefinitely and with complete satisfaction, by stropping them on the

Rundel Automatic Stropper

It will make them *better than new*. Ten minutes' use of one of our Stroppers once a month makes one set of blades last a lifetime. Blades automatically held at correct angle on every stroke and cannot cut the strop.

Finely nickle plated Stropper and genuine horse-hide strop sent postpaid for $3.00. Your money returned in 15 days if you are not satisfied. Rated in *Dunn & Bradstreet*. Terms to dealers.

RUNDEL SALES CO. 65 State Street Rochester, N.Y.

And shadowy cloud-battalions march
Across its solitude.

The wild-flower clusters brighter twine,
The wild birds' note more clearly rings,
And from the shade of beech and pine
Look forth the forest things.

But, far behind, through dusty days
The People fret against their bars,
And set no foot in open ways,
Nor eye the evening stars.

And some have paused by purple slope
To hear the echo of their sighs,
Turned back to bring the People hope,
And toiled to make them wise.

For air and the blue heav'n are free
(Say they), and peace is not for few.
And these must share, as well as we,
The stars and morning dew.

These must come forth with pilgrim song,
With light-weighed scrip and strength'ning rod,
For unto all the roads belong,
And the straight paths of God.

—*The Spectator* (London).

Ol' Joshway an' de Sun.

An Uncle Remus Rime.

BY JOEL CHANDLER HARRIS.

Ol' Joshway stood in front er his tent,
An' sicc'd his soldiers on,
But when he turned fer ter look aroun'
De day wuz nearly gone.
He rubbed his beard, he scratched his head,
An' kicked his heel in de groun';
Kaze he wanter finish de battle-job
Befo' de Sun went down.

He look ter de East an' he look ter de West,
An' he wave his han' on high.
"King Sun," sezee, "I want you ter see
Me smite um hip an' thigh!
Come down ter camp an' rest yo'se'f
A little while wid me,
I'll git you a fan an' big wide cheer
An' set it whar you kin see."

Dey wuz lots mo' talk, but de Sun come down
An' tuck a little ease,
An' when he got too awful hot,
He called up ol' Brer Breeze!
"My time is short," sez de Sun, sezee,
"An' you better do yo' do,
Kaze I'm feelin' like I wanter see
Dis mortual scuffle throo!"

Well, dey fit an' fit an' fowt an' fowt
Right dar in de light er de Sun,
But Joshway frailed um out an' soon
He had um on de run.
King Sun, he say, "I'm overdue
'Cross dar whar de night's still black,
De folks will wake 'fo' de chickens crow
An' put der big clocks back."

Ol' Joshway thanked him mighty polite,
An' ax him fer ter come a'gin;
King Sun, he say, "I speck dat I
Will be whar I've allers been."
Den he mosied off, kaze he ain't got time
Fer ter set an' talk an' stay;
He hatter go off whar de night still dark
An' start ter breakin' day.

Well, time run on an' people 'spute
'Bout Joshway an' de Sun,
Some say dis an' some say dat,
An' splain why Joshway won;
Sometimes when he wuz settin' roun'
Whar he couldn't he'p but hear,
He'd say, "Go in de settin'-room an' see
How he scorched my big armcheer!"

—*Uncle Remus's Magazine* (July).

A Delicious Tonic
HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE
A teaspoonful added to a glass of cold water Invigorates, Strengthens and Refreshes.

YALE SAFETY RAZOR

The Freehand shaving stroke cuts the beard clean & smooth

NO HOEING NO SCRAPING

Shaves like an ordinary razor. Cannot cut yourself. Only 2 parts—Straight, triple silver-plated holder, finely tempered, rigid, double edged blade. Yale blades last indefinitely. Adjusted in a second and easily cleaned.

Set consists of Yale Safety Razor, Yale Patent Stropper, and set of Yale Blades—all in neat velvet-lined case, complete for $3.50 prepaid in U. S.

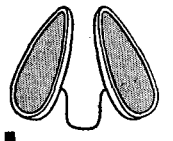
30 DAYS' FREE TRIAL

Write to-day for dealer in your town who sells the Yale. He will arrange a free trial. Or, if no dealer, we will send one direct for you to try thirty days free. Write for FREE booklet.

YALE SAFETY RAZOR CO.
636 Manhattan Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

The Freehand Shaving Stroke

DON'T SUFFER FROM Hay Fever



Wear a **Comfort Nasal-Filter**, which filters the air through fine linen and prevents you from inhaling pollen, dust and other irritating substances. Thoroughly tested and merit proved in all climates. Made of sterling silver, light weight, sanitary and practically invisible. Cleanse under faucet or drop into boiling water. If you live in a dusty climate, work in a dusty place, or use an auto, a **Comfort Nasal-Filter** is an absolute necessity to comfort. **PRICE $2.00.**

UNIVERSAL SUPPLY COMPANY
430 Globe Bldg. St. Paul, Minnesota

SURBRUG'S ARCADIA MIXTURE

In each pound there are three to four hundred pipefuls—it costs $2.00 per pound—three-quarters of a cent a pipe.

If you smoke five pipes a day it's less than four cents—five hours of pleasure for four cents—certainly ARCADIA is cheap enough for you to smoke.

SEND 10 CENTS for a sample of the most perfect tobacco known.

THE SURBRUG CO., 132 Reade St., New York

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

PERSONAL

Secretary Taft's Chair.—When Mr. Taft made his trip to the East last year the American Consul at Hongkong ordered from a Chinese maker a Sedan chair sufficiently strong to bear the weight of the rotund Secretary. The New York *Sun* managed to secure a copy of the contract for the making of the chair, which, when translated, reads as follows.

HONGKONG, Oct. 7, 1907.

I, the undersigned, Yu Wo, of 15 B, Wellington Street, agree to make a sedan-chair for the American consul-general in the city of Hongkong, as the red-haired people style it, or "Fragrant Streams" in the vernacular.

This chair is to be used to carry the American giant, the Hon. William H. Taft. The said Taft being one of the most conspicuous ornaments of the American Wai Wu Pu [imperial cabinet], it will obviously discredit his nation if the chair should disintegrate in Queen's Road, or in front of the government-house. Such things have happened. To avert international complications of this sort, I, Yu Wo, assert my skill as a chairmaker.

It shall be reenfored at all weak points. The cross-bars over the shoulders of the coolies shall be strengthened with metal. The shafts shall be of double diameter. The body itself shall be of eventful width, and adhere to the shafts not merely by the traditional bonds, but by ropes. Red cloth shall adorn the seat of the chair, and gleaming brass look defiantly out on the admiring bystanders to a point that, unconsciously, fokis, amahs, and dealers in rice, firecrackers, and jade shall say, "Certainly this nation of the open door, that has so long befriended the middle kingdom, is a great power!" Borne by six coolies, the spectacle shall long linger in the Oriental mind.

The consul-general may have the use of this chair October 11 and 12, 1907, after which the chair belongs to me, with the explicit understanding that if ex-President Cleveland, also reported to be of heroic size, tours the world, the consul-general shall direct his steps to my shop.

My price is to be five dollars, but there is to be no

MADE RIGHT
It Won the Banker

"At the age of seventeen I was thrown on my own resources," writes the cashier of a Western Bank, "and being low in finances I lived at a cheap boarding house where they served black coffee three times a day.

"At first my very nature rebelled but I soon became accustomed to it, and after a while thought I could not get along without it.

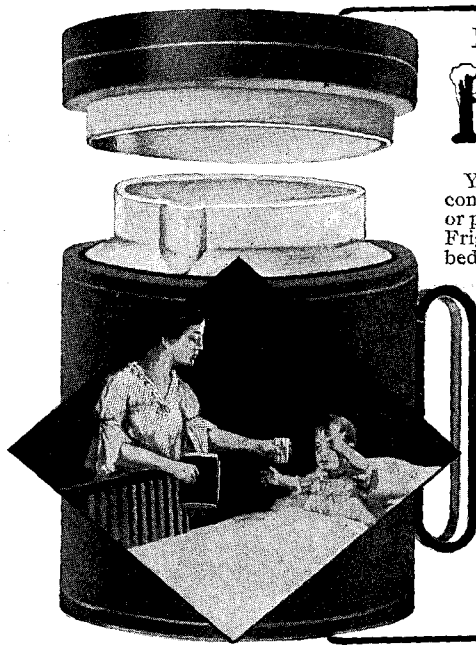
"I worked hard during each school term (I was attending college) and taught country school between times.

"At the end of three years I had finished my course—my nerves too, and I went back to the farm to rest up. This did me some good but I kept on drinking coffee not realizing that it caused my trouble, and later accepted a position in a bank.

"About this time I was married and my acquaintances called me 'Slim.' On the advice of a friend, my wife began to serve Postum and she made it right from the start (boiled it 15 minutes after boiling actually starts). I liked it and have used it exclusively for three years. I am no longer dubbed slim, my weight has increased 60 pounds and I have nerves to stand any strain without a flinch. And I have increased my salary and my shares of bank stock. I can work 15 hours a day, sleep soundly and get up feeling like a healthy boy." "There's a Reason."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.



Keeps water ice-cold

Frigidor

You can't afford to be without this wonderful convenience in your home. It keeps water cold or preserves cracked ice all night or all day. The Frigidor is invaluable in the sick-room or the bed-room where there are small children. Does away with running down stairs in the middle of the night.

Scientifically made—has an inner glass jar, with a double-walled metal container, is a non-conductor of temperatures. Handy to use—a folding handle enables you to pour readily. Easily cleaned—the glass is instantly removable. Holds a quart of liquid.

The Frigidor is handsomely japanned, and is neat and attractive in appearance.

Complete $1.50. Ask your dealer

The Frigidor is sold by druggists, department and house-furnishing stores. If your dealer hasn't the Frigidor write us and we'll see that you are supplied. Write anyway for descriptive booklet.

Whitall Tatum Company
Philadelphia New York
BOSTON CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO SYDNEY

Sectional Bookcases

The Lundstrom Sectional Bookcases are made for and universally used in the finest homes and offices throughout the country.

Artistic appearance, solidity of construction, with latest practical improvements, combine to make them the leading Sectional Bookcases.

Rigid economy, acquired by the manufacture of a single product in large quantities, combined with our modern methods of selling direct to the user, enables us to offer a superior article at a considerable saving in cost to the purchaser.

ON APPROVAL FREIGHT PAID $1.00 PER SECTION AND UP

Send for our latest Catalogue No 23, in which we illustrate the different grades from neatly finished Solid Oak to the highly polished Solid Mahogany cases for the more elaborate library.

THE C. J. LUNDSTROM MFG. COMPANY, Little Falls, N. Y.
Manufacturers of Sectional Bookcases and Filing Cabinets
New York Office—Flatiron Building

Electricity Now Does All the Washing and Wringing

We now attach an electric motor to the famous 1900 Washer. It operates the wringer, too. Connect it with a light fixture, as you connect a table lamp. Turn on the current as you turn on the light.

The Washer then operates just like our hand washer, only you don't need to touch it.

When the washing is done, move a small lever, and the motor connects with the wringer. The one motor, operating both the washer and wringer, does every whit of the work. Please think what that means. The hardest drudgery there is about housework done by two cents' worth of electricity.

Servants happy; laundry bills saved; clothes lasting twice as long. For the "1900" does washing better than any other method known.

Now electricity makes the washer go. Doesn't that sound like a new era for women?

Send No Money—We Pay Freight

This outfit does just as we claim. Does all of the washing, all of the wringing. Does the work better than you can do it by hand. Does it with less wear on clothes.

The facts, we know, seem too good to be true. So we propose this:

If you are responsible, we will send you the Washer, Wringer and Motor, all on 30 days' trial. We will prepay the freight.

You don't invest a penny—don't commit yourself at all. Do four washings with it. Try it on dainty things, heavy things, everything. Then, if you think you can get along without it, we will take it back.

Your 30 days' use will be free.

You have no obligation whatever. Treat us just like a dealer who shows you a washer. If you don't want it when the month is up, simply say so.

But don't go on washing in the old way without knowing what this method means to you. Women have no right to do such hard work when electricity can do it for them.

Send first for our Washer Book, to know all about it. Then, if you'll try it, just tell us to send it on.

Please cut out this coupon—now—before you forget it.

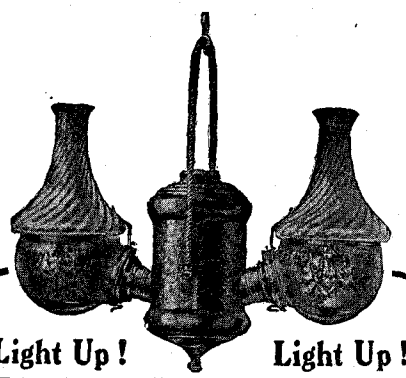
The 1900 Washer Co.,
5189 Henry St., Binghamton, N. Y.
Please send me the book about the Electric Washer.

Name _____

Address _____

We have also a Canadian factory.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



Light Up! Light Up!

TRY an Angle Lamp in just one room of your home. The fresh, new-furnished look it gives your room will surprise and delight you. For when the *right* methods of burning are employed, *nothing* can equal the pleasing effect of kerosene light.

And the Angle Lamp is oil illumination at its *best*. Its light is lamp-light plus added brilliancy and shadowless distribution, with the smoke and the smell and the dirt and the bother of ordinary lamps completely eliminated by new methods. These new principles employed in

THE ANGLE LAMP

not only give better combustion and therefore better quality of flame but, by causing that flame to burn at an angle to body of the lamp, this splendid light is concentrated upon your book or table —*where it is needed.*

That is why on half the oil consumed by your lamp, the Angle Lamp is twice as effective. That is why this lamp burns 16 hours on a quart of oil where the ordinary round wick lamp burns but 5 to 7 hours on the same quantity. Just think! That means an Angle Lamp will save you its cost in the first few months' use. We would like to prove these facts for you by

30 DAYS' TRIAL

So we ask you to write for our free catalog 47 and trial proposition. This catalog is crammed full of lighting facts. But the *one* suggestion of a *common sense* way to measure power lights instead of the meaningless candle-power system is alone worth 20 times the cost of the postal needed to get them *all.*

THE ANGLE MFG. CO., 159-161 West 24th St., New York

Fowler's Florimel Lotion

gives a skin of child-like purity. It feeds and nourishes impoverished, shrunken skin and cellular tissues; banishes redness, roughness, tan and sunburn, quickly heals chapped hands, face and lips. Its purifying and emollient properties make the skin exquisitely soft, smooth, white, and in its natural healthy condition. A fragrant, enjoyable toilet necessity of felicitous combination, appearance and quality, giving pleasing results and rare satisfaction. Ask for it, and take no substitute. There is nothing "just as good." Artistic booklet and generous sized sample bottle free by mail. Address

FOWLER, Manufacturing Chemist, New London, Conn.

SEE THAT CLIP?

THE NIAGARA CLIP holds securely from the thinnest sheet of paper up to ¼ in. in thickness, and can be used over and over again. Better than pins for filing letters, records, cards, etc. Avoid unsightly pinholes in attaching second letters, business cards, checks, drafts, invoices, etc. Put up in boxes of 100 especially for desk convenience. Sample box 15c., postpaid.

FACSIMILE

NIAGARA CLIP COMPANY, 37 Park Street, N. Y. City.

EDUCATIONAL

New York University Law School

74th Year opens Sept. 24.
Morning Class, 9.30—12.
Afternoon Class. 3.30—6.
Evening Class, 8—10.
Degrees LL.B., LL.M., J.D.

Address L. J. Tompkins, Sec., Washington Sq., N. Y.

MRS. FRANCES MARSHALL
(Formerly of the Veltin School, New York)
Briarcliff Manor, N. Y.
Boarding and Day School for Little Girls, Kindergarten, Primary, Intermediate and Junior Departments.
Address Box 53, Briarcliff Manor, for circulars.

BORDENTOWN MILITARY INSTITUTE
Our first aim is to make strong, manly, successful men —physically, mentally, morally. College and business preparation. Catalogue. Rev. T. H. LANDON, A. M., D.D., Principal. Lieut.-Col. T. D. LANDON, Commandant.
BORDENTOWN-ON-THE-DELAWARE, N. J.

LOOKING FOR A SCHOOL OR CAMP?
YOU CAN FIND *the* SCHOOL WANTED
by writing SCHOOL AGENCY, 526-41 Park Row, New York

VIRGINIA SCHOOLS
Write for "Annual Educational Issue" Times Dispatch, Richmond, Va., sent free. Complete and fully illustrated. Famous schools of the Virginias and Carolinas.

charge against the consul for the making or use of the chair if it breaks or humiliates while in use of the said American giant.

With such precautions I do safeguard the dignity of a friendly power, and contribute an honest chair-maker's part in preserving the peace of the Far East.

(Signed) YU WO.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT

Fitting Up the Flat.—"What's this?" inquired Mr. Younghub, as he picked up a colander.

"It's an open-work saucepan," explained Mrs. Younghub, with superior wisdom. "It must be the latest thing."—*Washington Herald.*

Has No Ailment.—PROSPECTIVE COUNTRY BOARDER—"Is the water you have here healthy?"

LANDLADY—"Yes, sir. We use only well water."—*Boston Transcript.*

All for Him.—"Your fiancée seems to have a will of her own."

"Yes, and sometimes I half regret that I'm sole beneficiary."—*Philadelphia Press.*

Shakespeare on International Marriages.—Shakespeare is apparently inexhaustible. "The Sociologist" of *Town Topics* has been exploring the plays of the bard for light on the "romance of the American heiress," with the following satisfactory result:

I tell you he that can lay hold of her shall have the chinks.—"Romeo and Juliet."

You come hither, my lord, to marry this lady.—"Much Ado about Nothing."

Dear lord, you are full of the words.—"Troilus and Cressida."

I will not flatter you, my lord, that all I see in you is worthy love.—"King John."

What in the least will you require in present dower with her?—"King Lear."

Oh, I am yours and all that I possess!—"Love's Labor Lost."

All my fortunes at thy foot I'll lay, and follow thee, my lord, throughout the world.—"Romeo and Juliet."

She shall be married to this noble earl.—"Romeo and Juliet."

To be entangled in those mouth-made vows which break themselves in swearing.—"Antony and Cleopatra."

And she, sweet lady, dotes, devoutly dotes, dotes in idolatry upon this spotted and inconstant man.—"Midsummer Night's Dream."

I fear thou art another counterfeit.—"Henry IV."

We in the world's wide mouth live scandalized.—"Henry IV."

Oh, miserable! Unhappy that I am!—"Two Gentlemen of Verona."

Have you not set mine honor at the stake?—"Twelfth Night."

I have forsworn his bed and company.—"Midsummer Night's Dream."

But now, my lord, what say you to my suit?—"Romeo and Juliet."

I think you are happier in this second match.—"Romeo and Juliet."

Not a Kiss.—"I heard him behind the door pleading for just one. They must be engaged."

"Naw, they're married. It was a dollar he was pleading for."—*Washington Herald.*

Missed.—FATHER (just home from journey, to his daughters)—"Did your mama seem to miss me much?"

DAUGHTER—"Not at first, but yesterday she seemed in great trouble."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

FLEISCHMANN'S COMPRESSED YEAST HAS NO EQUAL

ESTABLISHED IN 1886

BANKING BY MAIL AT SIX PER CENT

The Certificates of Deposit issued by this bank afford the following advantages:

1st—Absolute safety for the principal, the Certificate being secured by first mortgages on real estate.

2d—The prompt payment of interest, monthly, quarterly or semi-annually, as desired.

3rd—Six per cent, net, as they are exempt from taxation under the laws of this State.

Please ask for our booklet "F."

Capital and Surplus $300,000.00

SALT LAKE SECURITY AND TRUST CO.

F. E. Mc GURRIN, PRESIDENT. SALT LAKE CITY - UTAH -

HOW TO INVEST

It is important to the investor to be informed as to the conditions affecting the securities he has bought or intends to buy.

"The Weekly Financial Review"

is a small four-page editorial sheet, which treats broadly and without prejudice, current events in the financial, commercial and political world as they bear upon securities and other investments, and is of interest and value to investors and business men. THE REVIEW WILL ON APPLICATION BE MAILED REGULARLY WITHOUT CHARGE TO THOSE INTERESTED. J. S. BACHE & CO., Members New York Stock Exchange, Bankers, 42 Broadway, New York.

TAX EXEMPT MORTGAGE BONDS

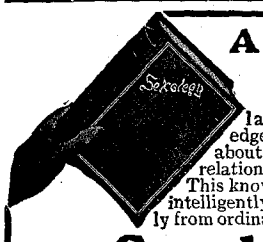
Legal investment for Savings Banks and Trust Funds in State of New York

TO PAY 6½%

Further particulars upon application

ZIMMERMAN & CO.

312 Times Building, - New York



A Happy Marriage

Depends largely on a knowledge of the whole truth about self and sex and their relation to life and health. This knowledge does not come intelligently of itself, nor correctly from ordinary everyday sources.

Sexology
(*Illustrated*)
by William H. Walling, A.M., M.D., imparts in a clear, wholesome way, in one volume:

Knowledge a Young Man Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Husband Should Have.
Knowledge a Father Should Have.
Knowledge a Father Should Impart to His Son.
Medical Knowledge a Husband Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Woman Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Wife Should Have.
Knowledge a Mother Should Have.
Knowledge a Mother Should Impart to Her Daughter.
Medical Knowledge a Wife Should Have.

Rich Cloth Binding, Full Gold Stamp, Illustrated, $2.00
Write for "Other People's Opinions" and Table of Contents

Puritan Pub. Co., Dept. B, Phila., Pa.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Beneath His Station.—A young lady went into a well-known establishment a few days ago and said to the shop-walker, "Do you keep stationary?"

"No, miss," replied the shopwalker; "if I did I should lose my job."—*Home Herald.*

Reciprocity.—MRS. HOLDTITE—"Dearest, I ordered to be sent home to-day a most beautiful spring hat for five dollars. It's a perfect love."

MR. HOLDTITE—"My love, your love will be returned.'—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

Etiquette and Ethics.—A strange story comes from one of the Balkan States, where commercial morality is still in its infancy. At a recent banquet given at the house of the Prime Minister a distinguished diplomat complained to his host that the minister of justice, next to whom he was sitting, had taken his watch. The Prime Minister said:

"Ah, he shouldn't have done that. I will get it back for you.' Sure enough, toward the end of the evening the watch was returned to its owner. "And what did he say?" asked the guest. "Sh-h! He does not know I have got it back," said the Prime Minister.—*Philadelphia Record.*

Adopted Humor.—MISS GUSCH—"He's so awfully witty; he makes so many original remarks. Don't you think so?"

MR. KNOX—"No."

MISS GUSCH—"You don't? Why?"

MR. KNOX—"Probably it's because I subscribe to the same comic paper that he reads."—*Philadelphia Press.*

Somewhat Dependent.—"What you want is a stenographer who is rapid and absolutely accurate."

"Well," answered Mr. Bliggins, "rapidity is all right, but as to accuracy, well, I don't want to be held down strictly to my own ideas of grammar."—*Washington Star.*

At the Woman's Suffrage Convention.—PRESIDENT—"You must not all speak at the same time. Half of you please stop talking."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

DIFFERENT NOW

Athletic Finds Better Training Food.

It was formerly the belief that to become strong, athletes must eat plenty of meat.

This is all out of date now, and many trainers feed athletes on the well-known food, Grape-Nuts, made of wheat and barley, and cut the meat down to a small portion, once a day.

"Three years ago," writes a Mich. man, "having become interested in athletics, I found I would have to stop eating pastry and some other kinds of food.

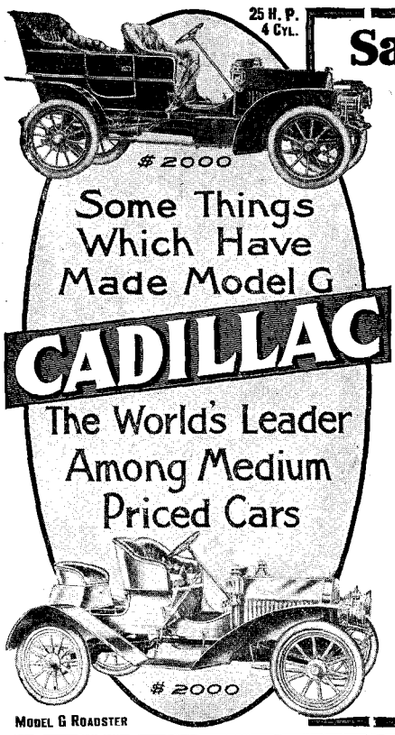
"I got some Grape-Nuts and was soon eating the food at every meal, for I found that when I went on the track, I felt more lively and active.

"Later, I began also to drink Postum in place of coffee and the way I gained muscle and strength on this diet was certainly great. On the day of a field meet in June I weighed 124 lbs. On the opening of the football season in Sept., I weighed 140. I attributed my fine condition and good work to the discontinuation of improper food and coffee, and the using of Grape-Nuts and Postum, my principal diet during training season being Grape-Nuts.

"Before I used Grape-Nuts I never felt right in the morning—always kind of 'out of sorts' with my stomach. But now when I rise I feel good, and after a breakfast largely of Grape-Nuts with cream, and a cup of Postum, I feel like a new man." "There's a Reason."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.



MODEL G ROADSTER

Save $1000 to $2000 on Your Automobile

We mean this in the truest sense. We mean that in the Model "G" at $2000 you get fully 100 per cent of what you get in most $3000 and $4000 cars. You cannot form any conception of the Model "G" by comparing it with any other car selling at the same or even a little higher price.

Be fair with yourself. Ask the Cadillac dealer for a demonstration in the Model "G" and demand of it any practical performance you ever saw accomplished by any stock car. Then if you do not find that it is fast enough, powerful enough, luxurious enough, or if it falls short in any way, or if you do not find by careful investigation that it is more satisfactory generally and costs less to operate and maintain than any other car, we will gladly abide by the result.

With its splendid motor, built as only the Cadillac Company makes a motor; the offset crank shaft and perfect machine work; the greatest power at least expense is insured.

With the selective transmission, no gears running on high speed, no power is lost; no needless wear, no stripping of gears and no noise.

With the automatic governor, practically uniform speed is maintained, regardless of roads or grades, without the driver's attention.

With the automatic lubricating system there is only one feed to watch, instead of the usual six to a dozen.

With the perfect standardization of every part, repair expenses are reduced to a minimum.

Send for Catalog G 23 explaining the many superior points which we can only mention here.

CADILLAC MOTOR CAR CO., Detroit, Mich.

Members A. L. A. M.

CLYMER

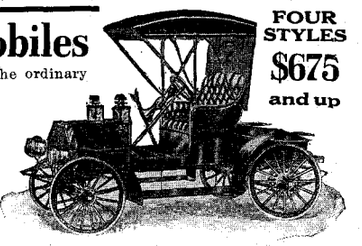
Guaranteed Automobiles

The machine you've been waiting for. Within reach of the ordinary purse; useful in summer or winter on good or bad roads.

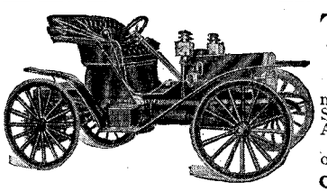
Guaranteed For One Year

That means something. Most manufacturers will not guarantee for any specified time. The **Clymer** is 12 h. p.; speeds up to 30 miles; has high wheels; hard rubber tires; complete equipment including full leather top, horn, lamps, dash and running boards. For catalog and prices, address

THE DURABLE MOTOR CAR CO.
603 Pierce Bldg., Dept. H, St. Louis, Mo.



FOUR STYLES
$675
and up



The "SIMPLO" Automobile

THE LATEST AND BEST

Solid or pneumatic tires. High or low wheels. The one automobile at a ***Low Price*** that is always ready to run. Handsome, Stylish, Simple, Reliable, Economical to Operate, Safe and Sure. A Hill Climber that will go over the worst roads.

If you want the ***Biggest Value*** in automobiles today, write for our 1908 Booklet.

COOK MOTOR VEHICLE CO., 1024 N. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.

The Only SAFE Refrigerator to Use

THE HEALTH of yourself and family is in danger if you use most other refrigerators than The Monroe.

Because The Monroe is the *only* solid porcelain refrigerator. It can be kept thoroughly, spotlessly, *germlessly* clean.

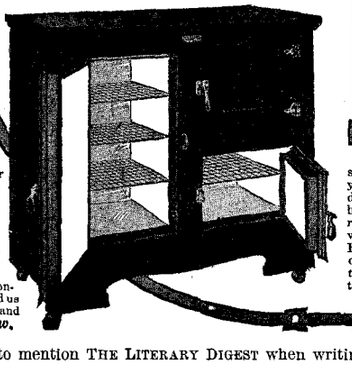
Most other refrigerators have cracks and corners which cannot be cleaned. Here particles of food collect and *breed germs by the million.* These germs get into your food and make it *poison*, and the family suffers—from no traceable cause.

The Monroe Refrigerator has no cracks or sharp corners. The interior is made *of one piece of seamless porcelain ware* an inch thick (construction *patented*) with every corner *rounded.*

The Monroe can be sterilized and rendered *germlessly clean in every part in an instant* by simply wiping it out with a cloth wrung from hot water. This is not true of most refrigerators—no matter what is claimed by the makers.

This is why The Monroe is installed in the best flats and apartments, occupied by people who *care*—and why The Monroe is found today in a large majority of the very best homes in the United States.

And it's why *you* should have The Monroe in *your* home—for the sake of knowing your food is *clean*, and to protect the family's health at the same time. So, in your *own interest*, read carefully *our liberal offer* below:



NOTE
You cannot buy a Monroe Refrigerator or anything like it from any dealer or agent. We sell direct to you, and to you we are directly responsible. Send us your name and address *now.*

The "Monroe"

Is Sent to You, Anywhere, on 60 DAYS' FREE TRIAL

Lowest Factory Prices. *We Pay the Freight.*

Write *to-day* for The Monroe Catalog. Pick out the size and style refrigerator you wish to try, at the same time convince us in your own way that you are entitled to enjoy our trust and confidence and we'll send it to you at once, all freight prepaid. You'll not be under any obligation to keep it unless you *want to.* When the refrigerator comes, *use it and test it in your own home* in your own way for 60 days. Then decide whether you wish to keep it or not. Remember, all the risk and expense are *ours*, not yours. We could not afford to make this liberal offer unless we *knew* positively that you'd find every claim *true* and would keep The Monroe after the trial was over.

MONROE REFRIGERATOR CO., Station 8, Cincinnati, Ohio

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Liquid Court Plaster

immediately dries, forming a tough, transparent, waterproof coating. **"New-Skin" heals Cuts, Abrasions, Hang-Nails, Chapped and Split Lips or Fingers, Burns Blisters, etc. Instantly relieves Chilblains, Frosted Ears, Stings of Insects, Chafed or Blistered Feet, Callous Spots, etc., etc.**

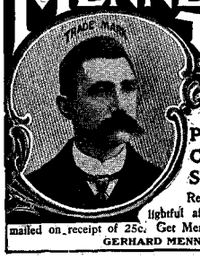
A coating on the sensitive parts will protect the feet from being chafed or blistered by new or heavy shoes. **MECHANICS, SPORTSMEN, BICYCLISTS, GOLFERS,** in fact all of us, are liable to bruise, scratch or scrape our skin. **"NEW-SKIN"** will heal these injuries, **will not wash off,** and after it is applied the injury is forgotten, as **"NEW-SKIN"** makes a temporary new skin until the broken skin is healed under it. **"Paint it with 'New-Skin' and forget it,"** is literally true.

CAUTION: WE GUARANTEE our claims for **"NEW-SKIN."** No one guarantees substitutes or imitations trading on our reputation, and the guarantee of an imitator would be worthless anyway.

ALWAYS INSIST ON GETTING "NEW-SKIN" Sample size, **10c.** Family size (like illustration), **25c.** Two ounce bottles (for surgeons and hospitals), **50c. AT THE DRUGGISTS,** or we will mail a package anywhere in the United States on receipt of price.

Douglas Mfg. Co. 64-66 Poplar St. Dept. 35, Brooklyn, N. Y.

MENNEN'S BORATED TALCUM TOILET POWDER



A Positive Relief For PRICKLY HEAT, CHAFING, and SUNBURN, and all afflictions of the skin.

Removes all odor of perspiration. Delightful after Shaving. Sold everywhere, or mailed on receipt of 25c. Get Mennen's (the original). *Sample Free.*

GERHARD MENNEN COMPANY, Newark, N.J.

TYPEWRITERS ALL MAKES

All the Standard Machines **Sold or Rented Anywhere at ¼ to ½ M'f'r's Prices,** allowing **Rental to Apply on Price.** Shipped with privilege of examination. ☞ Write for Illustrated Catalog V.

Typewriter Emporium, 92-94 Lake St., Chicago

DO YOUR OWN PRINTING

$5 press prints cards, labels, etc. Circular, book, newspaper press, $18. Money saver, maker. All easy, rules sent. Write factory for press catalog, type, paper, etc.

THE PRESS CO., Meriden, Conn.

BLYMYER Church & School BELLS.

UNLIKE OTHER BELLS SWEETER, MORE DURABLE, LOWER PRICE. OUR FREE CATALOGUE TELLS WHY.

Write to Blymyer Bell Foundry Co., Cincinnati, O.

The Hindu-Aryan Theory on Evolution and Involution

By T. C. RAJAN (IYENGAR), of Poona City, India.

THIS book seeks to offset many false statements which have been made by careless lecturers, writers, etc., concerning the Philosophy of Rajayoga, and to give a clear exposition of the tenets of that philosophy in strict accordance with the facts. In his introduction, the author says:

"My aim at present is to give a comprehensive outline of: (1) The Evolution of the Cosmos; (2) The Descent of the Universe and Man, otherwise known as Involution; (3) The Ascent of Man; (4) The Methods of Man's Ascent. The Theory of the science of Rajayoga deals with the first three points, and the Art deals with the fourth."

12mo, cloth. $1.50, net; postpaid, $1.60.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 44-60 E. 23d St., New York

2 HOT WEATHER 2 NECESSITIES 2

A HAMMOCK— a comfortable one—with plenty of shade, and

"SMILING 'ROUND THE WORLD" By Marshall P. Wilder

MARSHALL P. WILDER'S new book "Smiling 'Round the World" is the outcome of a world-wide tour. "It is the jolliest book ever written." "A world of world-wide laughs—a merry-go-round of fun." 12mo, Illustrated, $1.50

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, N. Y.

"A DESK-BOOK OF ERRORS IN ENGLISH."

"The best language is that which most accurately conveys our meaning."—Confucius. The use of the proper words is a sign of culture and refinement. To facilitate their use, get the above book by Frank H. Vizetelly. Price, 75c.; by mail, 83c.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, New York

HOW TO INVEST MONEY

BY GEORGE GARR HENRY

This new book by a man of large experience as Vice-President of a savings investment company analyzes all classes of safe investments and points out their strong features.

12mo. Cloth, 75 cents; by mail, 82 cents.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY

44-60 EAST 23RD STREET, NEW YORK

JONATHAN, A TRAGEDY

A charming volume of verse by Thos. Ewing, Jr. By mail, $1.07. Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pubs., New York

Do You Shave Yourself?

If so, don't fail to send for our catalogue of shaving comforts and booklet on how to hone, strop and keep your razor in perfect condition—Send for it today, it's free.

BRANDT CUTLERY COMP'Y, 101 Chambers St., N.Y. City

"He had small skill o' horse flesh who bought a goose to ride on." Don't take ordinary soaps for house cleaning.

THE PROPER THING

is SAPOLIO

Try a cake of it, and be convinced.

He Cut the Melon.—"I guess pa must have passed a lot of time at the dentist's when he was in New York," said Johnny Green.

"Why do you think so?" queried his ma.

"'Cause I heard him tell a man to-day that it cost him nearly $300 to get his eye-teeth cut," replied Johnny.—*Chicago News.*

Editorially Speaking.—OFFICE BOY—"The editor says he's much obliged to you for allowing him to see your drawings, but much regrets he is unable to use them."

FAIR ARTIST (eagerly)—"Did he say that?"

OFFICE BOY (truthfully)—"Well, not exactly. He just said, 'Take 'em away, Pimple; they make me sick."—*Des Moines Register and Leader.*

Something in It.—"I guess my father must have been a pretty bad boy," said one youngster.

"Why?" inquired the other.

"Because he knows exactly what questions to ask when he wants to know what I have been doing."—*Washington Star.*

Egged to Desperation.—COUNTRY LANDLADY TO HER GUESTS—"Gentleman and ladies, you will have fresh laid eggs every day. Peter, run to the hen-house and bring six eggs at once. Why don't you go?"

PETER—"Mother, the groceryman says he won't trust us for eggs any more."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign.

July 3.—The King and Queen of Würtemberg make trips about their castle grounds in Count Zeppelin's air-ship.

July 4.—Revolutionists overturn the Government in Paraguay.

Ricardo Arias, the Constitutionalist leader in Panama, resigns as a candidate for the Presidency.

Marquis Saionji and his Cabinet tender their resignations to the Japanese Emperor.

July 5.—A third of the city of Port-au-Prince is destroyed by fire.

July 7.—A German car wins the Grand Prix motor race at Paris; two persons are killed.

July 9.—Fourteen lives are lost by the collapse of a bridge being built over the Rhine at Cologne.

Domestic.

GENERAL.

July 3.—Joel Chandler Harris dies at his home in Atlanta, Ga.

Seven persons are killed and over thirty severely injured by a fire following an explosion of fireworks in a Cleveland store.

July 4.—Ten balloons start from Chicago in a race to the ocean.

July 6.—Commander Peary starts from New York on his north-pole expedition.

July 7.—The battle-ship fleet sails from San Francisco for Honolulu.

Peary's arctic ship, the *Roosevelt*, is reviewed by the President at Oyster Bay.

July 9.—Señor Veloz, Venezuelan Chargé d'Affaires in Washington, is recalled by President Castro, thus completely severing diplomatic relations between the United States and Venezuela.

A successful test of wireless telephony is made between New York City and Newark, N. J.

President Roosevelt closes arrangements for the publication of his African-hunting articles by the firm of Charles Scribner's Sons.

POLITICAL.

July 7.—The Democratic National Convention meets at Denver, adopts a resolution eulogizing Grover Cleveland, and, out of respect for his memory, adjourns for the day.

July 8.—Frank H. Hitchcock is elected chairman of the Republican National Committee, and George R. Sheldon is elected treasurer.

July 9.—Thomas E. Watson, in accepting the Populist nomination for President bitterly assails corporate wealth.

July 10.—William Jennings Bryan is nominated for Persident by the Democratic National Convention.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

A RARE BARGAIN

Regular Price - $40.00
Special Price - 22.00
Save $18

Several months ago we secured a limited edition of **Muhlbach's Library of Historical Romances** which we offered to our subscribers at the low price of $22.00—payable in small, easy instalments. The regular price of this edition of the books was $40.00, and the **big saving of $18.00** which we were able to effect was an inducement which was instantly appreciated and the books were all sold out. The price for which we sold these beautiful volumes represents little more than cost to manufacture. In fact, one manufacturer is now offering Muhlbach's Historical Romances "without the middleman's profit"—direct-from-our-factory-to-your-home"—at a considerably higher price than we asked!

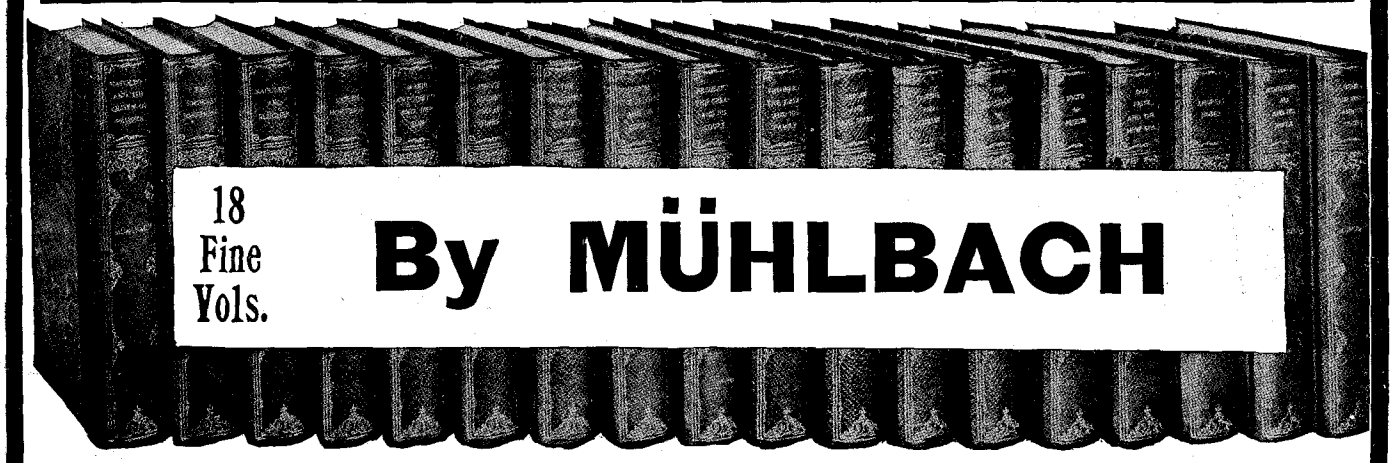
We now have an opportunity of securing another edition of these great books, but in order to offer them at our former low price—$22.00—we must buy 2,000 sets.

OUR OFFER: Despite the advance in material and labor since the former edition was made, we guarantee that this second edition will be as sumptuous as the first edition and perfect in all particulars. The terms of payment will be very easy—$1.00 after you have inspected the books, and only $1.00 per month for twenty-one months—a total of only $22.00. The regular subscription price being $40.00, you thus save $18.00 on the work and have nearly two years to pay for it. It is only by contracting for the two thousand sets that we can effect this saving for you. We pay carriage charges. If the books are not satisfactory, return them to us within five days, at our expense, and you will owe us nothing. We do not ask you to send any money now—not until after the books are delivered. **But send the Acceptance Form at once.**

THESE 18 superb volumes are on extra quality of fine paper, large, clear type, beautifully bound in red half-leather, with titles in gilt.

LIBRARY OF HISTORICAL ROMANCES

THESE 18 superb volumes are 7¾ by 5¼ inches in size, and the entire library contains over 9,000 pages of the choicest reading.



THESE 18 volumes of historical romances are strong, vivid stories, as well as good history. No set of books published reproduce so vividly the social life of the times they describe. "Frederick the Great and His Court" is the most remarkable romance ever issued. "Henry the Eighth and His Court" and "Joseph the Second and His Court" are marvels for interest and instruction. "Sans Souci" and "The Merchant of Berlin" are unrivaled in the entire domain of historical romance. All classes are represented in these volumes as they lived and loved, thought and acted. Thus the human interest always prevails and has given this set of books enduring popularity. Hundreds of historical characters are written about in these volumes, and their lives and actions are described in the most interesting style imaginable. In reading these romances you really feel that you are a part of the time and people you are reading about.

Note the Saving of $18.00

TITLES OF THE 18 VOLUMES

1 Napoleon and the Queen of Prussia
2 The Empress Josephine
3 Napoleon and Blucher
4 Queen Hortense
5 Marie Antoinette and Her Son
6 Prince Eugene and His Times
7 The Daughter of an Empress
8 Joseph II. and His Court
9 Frederick the Great and His Court
10 Frederick the Great and His Family
11 Berlin and Sans Souci
12 Goethe and Schiller
13 The Merchant of Berlin and Marie Theresa and her Fireman
14 Louisa of Prussia and Her Times
15 Old Fritz and the New Era
16 Andreas Hofer
17 Mohammed Ali and His House
18 Henry VIII. and Catherine Parr

WHAT YOU SHOULD DO NOW—

Sign and return the Acceptance Form herewith. Send no money with it. When we have received enough acceptances to make this offer practicable, we will forward the books, carriage prepaid. You may keep them for five days for inspection. If they are satisfactory send us $1.00—the balance ($21.) you are to pay in monthly instalments of $1. each. If the books are not satisfactory, notify us and hold them subject to our order.

But let us have the Acceptance Form at your earliest convenience.

SAVE $18.00 by signing attached blank NOW

ACCEPTANCE FORM—Library of Historical Romances

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY,
44-60 *East 23d Street, New York.*

GENTLEMEN:—You may forward for inspection one set of the "Library of Historical Romances," by Muhlbach, in 18 volumes, bound in handsome half-leather. It is understood that this is to be a brand-new, perfect set which, if satisfactory after 5 days' inspection, I agree to purchase at the special price of $22.00, payable $1.00 five days after receipt of the books and $1.00 per month for 21 months. It is also understood that you are to prepay carriage charges on the set, and that I will hold the work subject to your order if I do not care to keep it.

Name.....
D 7-18-8 Street.....
Date..... City..... State.....

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

There are moments when one wants to be alone

There's one time when a boy would rather eat than play—and that's Toasted Corn Flake time. It's the delicious, distinctive flavor—the dainty crispness—the genuine satisfaction in eating this delightful breakfast food that made it the favorite with both young and old.

Just remember this flavor and goodness is found only in the

Genuine *Kellogg's*

TOASTED CORN FLAKES

Look for this Signature

W. K. Kellogg

Toasted Corn Flake Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Canadian Trade supplied exclusively by the
Battle Creek Toasted Corn Flake Co., Limited., London, Ontario

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED